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SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.



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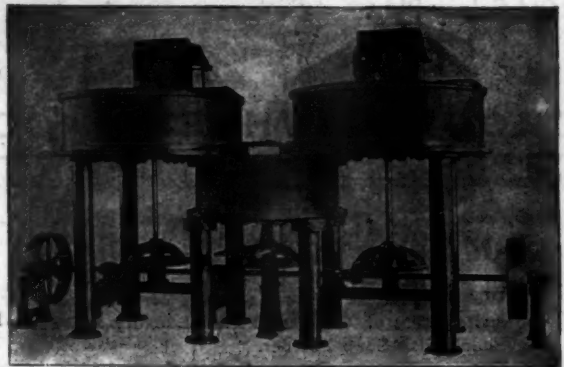
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## CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

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## AMMONIA.

National Ammonia Co.

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De Ronde Co., Frank S.

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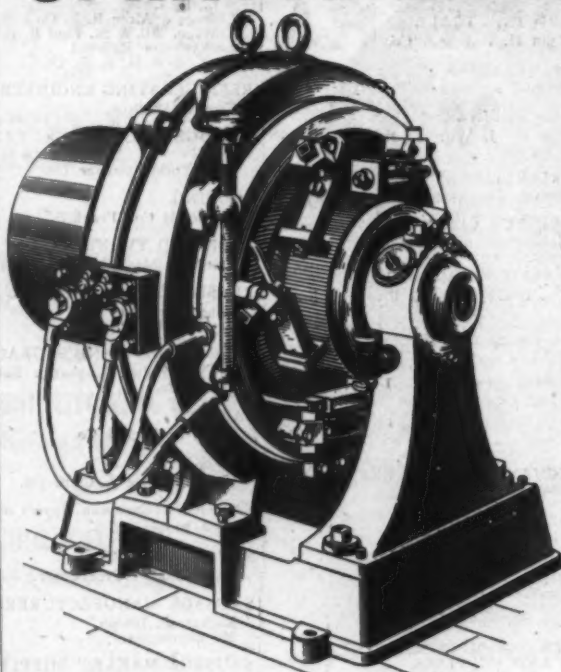
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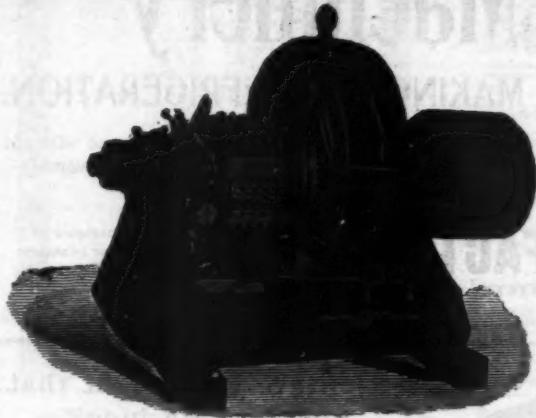
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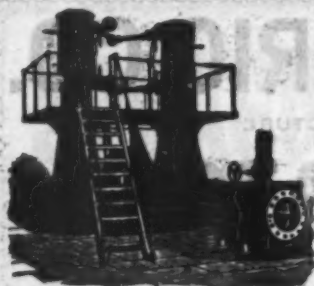
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### ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

<b>A</b> —Acme Flexible Clasp Co.....	—	<b>H</b> —Haberkorn Bros.....	50	<b>P</b> —Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	53
Allen Ice Machine & Refrigerating Co.....	—	Halstead & Co.....	47	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.....	19
American Cotton Oil Company.....	37	Hammond Co., Geo. H.....	3	Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.....	14
American Hide & Leather Co.....	23	Hammond, Standish & Co.....	47	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.....	50
American Mfg. Co., The.....	1	Hartog, John H. & Co.....	17	Preservalline Mfg. Co.....	3
Anderson, V. D. & Co.....	49	Healy Ice Machine Co.....	—		
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	3	Heller & Co., B.....	40	<b>R</b> —Remington Machine Works.....	3
Arabol Mfg. Co.....	23	Helms, P. E.....	—	Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co., The.....	21
Armour & Co.....	52	Hersey Mfg. Co.....	—	Robe & Brother.....	1
Armour Packing Co.....	51	Heyman, W. P.....	44	Rowand, John R.....	32
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.....	44	Hohmann & Maurer.....	21		
Audit Co., The, of New York.....	—	Howes Co., The S.....	46	<b>S</b> —Sackett, A. J.....	31
		Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.....	9	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	50
<b>B</b> —Bacharach, Jos.....	48			Sears, Roebuck & Co.....	50
Bailey & Co., J. S.....	51	<b>I</b> —Illinois Casing Co.....	48	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.....	44
Barber Mfg. Co., A. H.....	33	International Packing Co.....	51	Smith & Son's Co., Theodore.....	46
Beckstein & Co.....	48	International Sprinkler Co.....	—	Smith's Sons, John E.....	4
Big Four R. R. Co.....	44			Sprague Electric Co.....	6
Blanchard Machine Co.....	8	<b>J</b> —Jamison, John.....	47	Squire & Sons, John P.....	47
Books, The Manufacture of Sausages.....	45	Jenkins Bros.....	50	Squire & Co., John P.....	49
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.....	29	Jobbins, Wm. F.....	47	Standard Ice Machine & Mfg. Co.....	18
Born Packers' Supply Co., The.....	—	Johns Mfg. Co., The H. W.....	26	Standard Oil Co.....	14
Boston Packing & Provision Co.....	51	Johnson & Co., John.....	18	Standard Paint Co.....	33
Boyer, C. W.....	50			Stern & Son, Joseph.....	44
Brand, Herman.....	48	<b>K</b> —Kentucky Refining Co.....	26	Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.....	8
Brandt, Randolph.....	46	King & Co.....	48	Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.....	47
Brown & Patterson.....	4			Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.....	10
Bristol Co.....	1	<b>L</b> —Lackawanna Railroad.....	44	Swift and Company.....	24
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....	29	Lancaster Machine & Knife Works.....	—	Sausages, Book on the Manufacture of.....	45
		Landau, A. & Co.....	30		
<b>C</b> —Carbondale Machine Company, The.....	6	Lane, R. D. & Co.....	31	<b>T</b> —Taber Pump Co.....	1
Cardwell Machine Co., The.....	3	Levy, Jacob.....	48	Tas Ern, J.....	47
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.....	34	Lewis Mfg. Co.....	41	Thomas Albright Co.....	10
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.....	—	Lewis, W. W.....	27	Tickle, W. Wilson.....	46
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.....	44	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	51	Tight Joint Co.....	—
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.....	27	Lignum Company, The.....	30	Trenton Abattoir Co.....	15
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.....	9	Lipton Co., The T. J.....	1	Triumph Electric Co., The.....	7
Crocker Wheeler Co.....	4			Triumph Ice Machine Co., The.....	—
Cooper, Madison.....	32	<b>M</b> —Maury, F. W.....	47		
Cudahy Packing Co.....	49	McCartney, R.....	22	<b>U</b> —United Dressed Beef Co.....	49
Cummer, The F. D. & Son Co.....	17	McCrary Ice Machine Co.....	32	Utility Code Co.....	47
		Merchant & Co., Inc.....	—		
<b>D</b> —Darling Brothers' Company.....	42	Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.....	17	<b>V</b> —Vilter Mfg. Co.....	43
De Lorne & Fris, A.....	—	Missouri Shorthand College.....	47	Vogt Machine Co.....	—
De Ronde Co., Frank S.....	17	Morris, Nelson & Co.....	1		
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....	23			<b>W</b> —Warschauer, Leopold.....	44
Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.....	46	<b>N</b> —National Ammonia Co.....	10	Webber, Richard.....	50
Dopp & Son, H. Wm.....	9	New York Central R. R. Co.....	—	Weich & Weich.....	28
		New York Fastener Co.....	10	Weich, Holmes & Clark Co.....	28
<b>E</b> —Eastmans Co.....	50	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	46	Whitlock Coll Pipe Co., The.....	—
Elbert & Gardner.....	27	Nonpareil Cork Mfg. Co.....	34	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The W. J.....	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co.....	43	North Packing & Provision Co.....	43	Willson, H. B. & Co.....	46
				Wolf Co., The Fred W.....	8
<b>F</b> —Fischer Mills.....	1	<b>O</b> —Oliver, Stephen B.....	44		
Fitzgerald Meat Tree Co.....	—	Oppenheimer & Co., S.....	48	<b>Y</b> —York Manufacturing Co.....	8
Frick Co.....	32	Osten, Victor v. d.....	44		
				<b>Z</b> —Zauh, H. C.....	48
<b>G</b> —German-American Provision Co.....	51			Zimmerman, M.....	48
Goulard, Thomas & Co.....	48				



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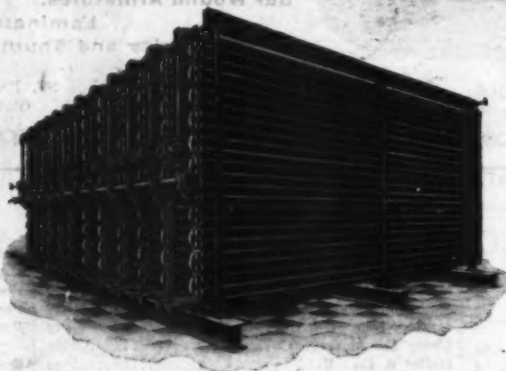
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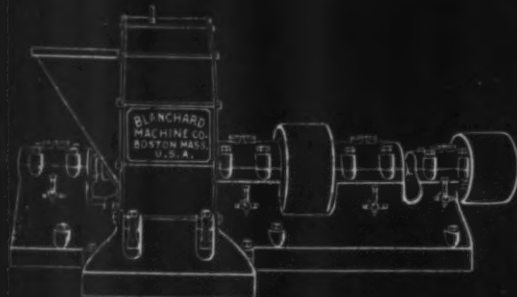
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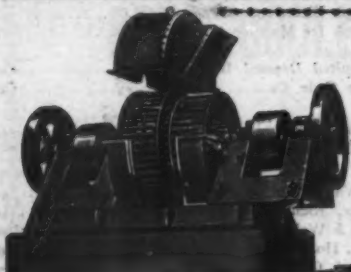
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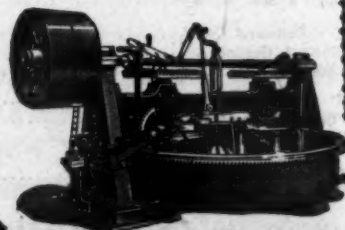
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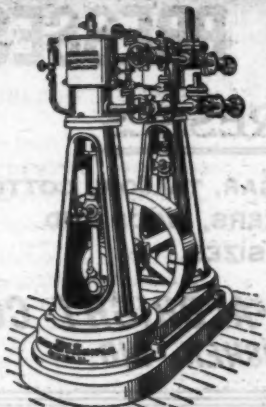
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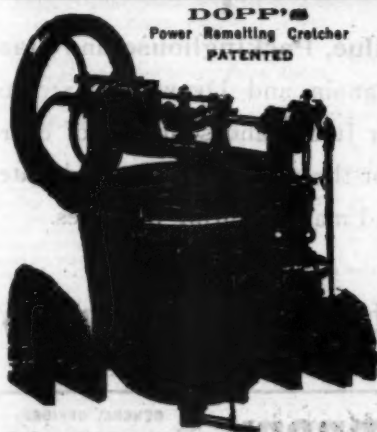
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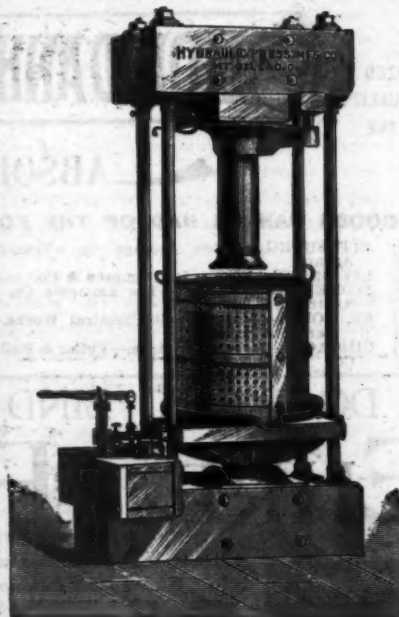
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries  
of the United States.

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## Contents.

EDITORIAL—	
The German Meat Inspection Bill.....	11
East and West.....	11
The Pure Food Congress.....	11
Cottonseed Oil Short in India.....	12
Business Demands It.....	12
Soap Is Medicine.....	12
Filthy Butter.....	12
THE PACKINGHOUSE—	
For and Against Butterine.....	15
Important Changes in Packing Interests.....	14
Food and Legislation (Col. Hobbs' Address).....	19
National Pure Food and Drug Congress.....	15
The Meat Bill in the German Diet.....	17
Food Adulteration.....	16
Kansas City Live Stock Review.....	38
Free Trade With Puerto Rico.....	42
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Markets.....	32
COTTONSEED OIL—	
Weekly Review and Markets.....	26
TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—	
Weekly Review.....	28
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes.....	33
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial, News, Hints, etc.....	39-41
MARKETS—	
Chicago and New York.....	35-36

## THE GERMAN MEAT INSPEC- TION BILL.

The situation about the German Meat In-  
spection Bill has grown very serious during  
the last week and unless a decided change  
comes into the situation very shortly the con-  
sequences may be exceedingly disagreeable for  
both countries. The draft of the bill submit-  
ted by the German Government was subject-  
ed to most radical changes, all of which were  
directed by the Agrarian party, which grasped  
the favorable opportunity furnished by the  
eager desire of the Government to increase  
the German Navy. The bill of the committee  
of the German Diet is almost equal to a total  
prohibition of the import of American prod-  
ucts. The enforcement of the attachment of  
certain portions of the intestines of the car-  
cass of beef imported is practically impossible  
of compliance by American shippers, while  
comparatively easy to be met by countries like  
Russia and Austria. Instead of one inspection  
at the port of entry or at the destination of  
the meat two inspections are ordered, one im-  
perial at the port of entry and a local in the  
province of the point of destination. Ameri-  
can canned beef, pickled or corned beef and  
sausages shall be entirely excluded and after  
the beginning of the year 1904 the importation  
of all foreign meats except bacon shall be pro-  
hibited.

These are indeed radical measures based on  
the wrong presumption that Germany could  
alone supply her growing population with  
meat and that foreign meat was inferior to  
domestic. Even the German Agrarians know  
better than to believe any such allegations,  
the only purpose of which is to furnish a pre-  
text for an enormous raise in prices of their  
products to the detriment of millions of poor  
working men who will have to return to their  
old vegetable diet because they can never af-  
ford to pay such exorbitant prices, and these  
masses do not live any more in the same quiet  
healthy way in the open air as they used to,  
but are now tolling away in the crowded ma-  
chine shops, which make a better nourishment  
imperative if the whole generation should not  
deteriorate very quickly. Obviously not one  
of the defenders of the new bill contemplates  
seriously the possibility for Germany to sup-  
ply her population with domestic meat, either  
in 1904 or in any coming year. This time is  
only set in order to give a pretext for a rapid  
increase in prices and to harvest enormous  
bounties in the next years, though with full  
consciousness of the approaching day of reck-  
oning when the masses will sweep the Agra-  
rian usurers from the political field, though it  
may not curtail their harvested ill-gotten  
gains.

There is still time to prevent this outrage on  
the German people and on the American meat  
industry. The United States Government,  
however, will have to assume a very much  
more forceful and decided attitude than has  
been shown during the last few months. We  
have all reasons to believe that the German  
Imperial Government is still disinclined to ac-  
cept the Agrarian bill and would cherish its  
change if it were only in its power to pass the

navy bill without the support of the Agrarian  
element, including a large part of the Cen-  
trists. We fully realize that the German  
Government is in a very difficult dilemma be-  
tween the brutal onslaught of the Agrarians  
on the one side and the eager desire for an in-  
creased navy on the other side. We are con-  
vinced, however, that it will largely depend  
not only on the firmness and resolution, but  
also on the diplomatic skill of the American  
Government, whether or not American prod-  
ucts shall be sacrificed to the greed of mer-  
cenaries who have an opportunity to sell their  
votes for an excessively high consideration.

## EAST AND WEST.

The rapid succession of two such important  
moves in the meat industry as the establish-  
ment of a Chicago plant by the Schwarzschild  
& Sulzberger Co., of New York, and the  
lease of the Eastmans' plant by Swift and  
Company is a very gratifying sign of healthy  
life in the trade. If firms of the sagacity  
and enterprise like the two mentioned are  
convinced that the time for further expansion  
has arrived, it is perfectly safe to assume  
that conditions in the trade are healthful and  
promising. The leaders in our trade have,  
however, also come to the conclusion that  
while there are still marked differences both  
in the manufacture and in the sale of meat  
between the East and West, such differences  
are no more big enough to preclude operations  
in both sections by the same parties. East  
and West are rapidly coming nearer to each  
other and they are bound to be practically  
one within reasonable time, not only polit-  
ically, but also commercially.

## THE PURE FOOD CONGRESS.

Senator Mason is perfectly right in his  
statement that pure food legislation is equally  
urgent and important as any of the questions  
now before Congress. If the convention of  
the Pure Food Congress, which closed  
yesterday in any way contributed to a ha-  
tening of Congressional action on this sub-  
ject, it has done very well. For a time ap-  
parently threatened the danger that the Pure  
Food Congress would make itself subserv-  
ient to some narrow-minded selfish interests,  
which would have seriously impaired its ef-  
ficiency. What is wanted is pure food, the  
exclusion of all harmful adulterations, pure  
food, and no other but pure food. Under this  
plea no article must be attacked, which is  
pre-eminently pure food and healthful, and all  
attempts of such unwarranted persecution  
for the benefits of special interests simply  
undermine the main strength of the move-  
ment. This refers especially to butterine,  
which seems to be the principal target for as-  
saults by the dairy interests, though it has  
been proven beyond doubt that its purity and  
healthfulness easily equal the dairy product.  
The attacks of the anti-butterine people have  
been successfully repulsed in the Pure Food  
Congress and the same could be closed with-  
out a blot on its record. The fight for pure  
food is bound to succeed notwithstanding all  
efforts of the impurists and all breaks of the

extreme purists. The American people must have pure food and will not rest until the impure fabrications are exterminated, no matter under what name they are in the market.

### COTTONSEED SHORT IN INDIA.

The failure of the cotton crop of India is assured, and the effect of this failure is now being felt very strongly on the cotton market. The result, combined with the shortage of the cotton crop in the United States, has sent the price of cotton beyond the anticipation of the best market experts. The shortage in the cotton crop of India means also a consequent shortage of cotton seed for European mill purposes. Cottonseed oil should then follow cotton in some ratio in a rise from present quotations. This will undoubtedly be the case when the full extent of the seed deficiency is known and felt. The acreage of cotton planted in India in 1898 was 14,170,501. From this area a cotton crop of 1,395,864 bales, weighing 400 pounds each, were ginned. Last year the acreage planted was only 11,015,393, from which 641,327 bales of the above weight were gathered. The smaller area planted was due largely to floods, which prevented planting in sections and drouths, which dried up and killed the seed underground in other sections. Various districts had their growing crop cut short by similar spells of wet and dry weather. The aggravation of the seasons has been the most severely felt in the Berar, Nizam, Rajputana, Central States and Bombay Presidencies.

The loss in the Indian cotton crop of 724,537 bales means a loss of 579,629,000 pounds of seed and an absence of 279,814,800 pounds of cotton seed from the commercial market. The direct influence of this deficiency upon mill products, taken in connection with the already limited supply of stock for crushing, is apparent.

This Indian shortage, taken in connection with the failure of the olive crop of Southern Italy, should give cotton oil a stronger market and a still higher price.

### BUSINESS DEMANDS IT.

We need more commercial and trade honor to carry business on a safer course and a less reckless system of credits, with convenient byways for avoiding the debts consequent upon either bad trade, inexperience or of business recklessness. In the meantime, we need a strong and efficient bankruptcy law to hunt assets, to hunt absconding debtors and to either get an equivalent in cash for goods sold or some moral return in the proper punishment of the offender. Such a law, while it might not wipe out or purify accounts and rascals as they now exist, may at least act as a check upon those who would have to face the consequences in their future transactions. We do not suggest such drastic measures as a charing house for business character; nor of placing the new business man or the old one under Government inspection, allowing him to go ahead only, like a little dog, after his right and ability to set up a

trading post has been certified to upon a clearance of his trade character. Anything this side of it is desirable.

The simple purpose of all bankruptcy laws is to provide some measure of safety for those who trust goods to the commercial honor of others.

We do not go as far as the Chinese bankruptcy law, even though a lot of debtors deserve its penalties, and even though the Mongolian rule for debtor and creditor has produced marked honesty among a people who are equal to every trick of trade, and who must have employed these at one time to the alarming extent as to make such bankruptcy act a trade necessity in the Celestial Empire.

The bankruptcy law of portions of China is very simple and very effective. If a man enters a store and takes therefrom goods without paying for them he is executed for the act. If a storekeeper has a credit agreement with his dealer by which he receives goods on account and he finally becomes so reckless or careless in selling his wares that he cannot pay up at the accounting, his head is chopped off, thrown into the basket with other assets and handed to his creditor, unless he can previously satisfy that creditor with good reason for his failure to pay and gets a stay of proceedings on his head. This drastic method of accounting has produced a sense of commercial honesty in China which is startling, and it accounts for the fact that a Chinaman leaves his store unguarded and open in China.

We need a stringent bankruptcy law to protect the bona fide traders of this country and to give greater surety to our commercial and business transactions.

### SOAP IS MEDICINE.

The Internal Revenue Department of our Government has added another queer piece to its mosaic of curious decisions. This time it is a soap anomaly. The Federal authorities now hold that soapmakers must pay the war tax upon their products. To be able to reach and to promulgate such a decision soap had to be classified under the head of medicines. It would be no more ridiculous a thing to call these decisions nostrums because they are nauseous and then place the war tax upon them as medicines. Soap is a curious medicine and the pharmacopoeia will have a hard time classifying and defining it. The soap manufacturers are a bit to blame for this brilliancy on the part of the Revenue Department by the strength and claims on their labels and wrappers. Perhaps, the decision of the authorities is a grim way of checking the advertising outcrier of the soap label. There will be a merry reprinting of enclosures and a rewriting of soap copy to destroy the idea that each cake of soap is solid medicine for all complaints.

Senator Harriman's bill establishing a department of agriculture in Iowa, in meeting with much favorable comment, and this, together with the strong support it is receiving from members of the Legislature, indicates its passage. The bill is not so extrave-

gant as might be supposed for the idea is to consolidate the kindred bureaus into one that is to have general supervision of all district and county agricultural societies, the weather and crop service, and the offices of the dairy commissioner and the State veterinarian.

### FILTHY BUTTER.

We take from the "Baltimore Daily Argus" the following able editorial expose of certain prevalent grades of butter now in use and the methods employed by the trade selling them to hoodwink the authorities and thus cover up the condition of their own filthy and unhealthy grease, permitting it to be sold for daily use to our people:

Among all the other lobbyists at Annapolis we find the old familiar, almost worn out faces of the gang which has for years past been promoting legislation against oleomargarine and butterine, in favor of slimy, stinking, rotten, half lard grease, which these same fellows, posing as butter dealers and dairymen, sell off to the people for butter. It is simply a lie and a case of false pretenses on the part of a select few who have made a business of turning down a pure, decent article of food by legislative enactments in order to force upon the community any other rotten stuff that they may designate as country, dairy, or real garden butter, but the artificial material is too often refuse, dirty, ill conditioned, rank, foul smelling stuff, worked out with skim milk and soda to make it passable and seemingly fit for human purposes and human food. The last bill gotten up is to prevent coloring butterine or oleomargarine like butter, and if its provisions were made to apply also to the products sold by these fake butter dealers as butter nobody might object. But we have the universal testimony of experts, medical authorities, health boards and committees that the stuff generally sold as butter by this clique of dealers is impure, unfit for human food, ruinous and deleterious to the human stomach, and that the oleo and butterine is pure, cleanly, healthful and promotive of good health. Above all other facts, this whole continual agitation is kept up by one man, a lawyer, and he does it for money. There's "dough" in it for him. Not a farmer, not a dairyman, not a countryman, takes any interest in it or bothers himself about it. The lawyer, the leader for dough and inspirer of all this crusade, not only persecutes people who buy the butterine in preference to rotten, manipulated lard, worked out with skim milk and soda, but he has spies and informers running around all the time, sneaking into hotels, cafes, private residences and public places, to have up people suspected of buying or selling, eating or feeding butterine, in order to prosecute them on a law dead as the Sunday Blue Laws. The informer gets half the fine, the lawyer gets his fees, and thus can live himself on the work of snakes, snakes and spies. It is a glorious way for a pretended decent man to make a living. We hope to see the Legislature dismiss these bills intended to hinder and obstruct honest, legitimate business in the interest of a few business mendicants who have not energy enough to hustle for themselves.

We would like to see a Pure Food Commission appointed, to regulate food supplies. Such a board would soon make short work of this lawyer and his satellites with their rotten, washed out grease sales for pure butter, and would command decent, clean food like oleo or butterine to every family and every consumer. As it is now, the Legislature is continually called upon to pass laws to protect monopolies in utter disregard of the people's true wishes, in order to help out a lot of so-called merchants and a half-dozen half lawyer to make a living.

# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

**THE UNDERTONE GOOD AND FROM STATISTICAL POSITIONS A BETTER MARKET SHOULD PREVAIL, BUT SPECULATION IS SLACK AND THERE IS MORE OR LESS MANIPULATION PREVENTING A MARKED IMPROVEMENT — EXPORT DEMANDS NOT GENERAL BUT OF FAIR VOLUME — LIGHTER RECEIPTS OF HOGS PROBABLY DUE TO POOR WEATHER FOR MARKETING.**

Just why the provision market is not in better position is perhaps somewhat difficult to account for. From the situation of stocks here and in Europe, and the moderate receipts of hogs, with some of the old time taking hold for a more confident basis of values it could be easily brought about. But the current manipulation, which is of a hesitating and tame character, and seemingly afraid to venture at any time materially on the bearish side, seems to be sufficient in the slack attention of outside buyers, to prevent the taking on of the confident tone justified by the actual statistical position, and the well known wants for consumption, however delayed the latter on the attitude of affairs here, and which would be quickly turned to animation on any indications of permanent strength to the markets in this country. Whether the desire now is, as it has been latterly, to get better control of the products before permitting the situation to take the former course, which would be prompted by all other features, is perhaps not clear, yet the fact that the market does not advance can hardly be accounted for by any other conclusion. Our own impression is that the outside interest is moderate, but there are people with contrary opinions. We can hardly believe from the for long time temper of outside speculators in realizing on every small advance, that they have much of a holding, or that they have the disposition from any recent exhibitions of the market to carry the stuff for a long pull. The larger holdings on the long side are undoubtedly on the part of the packers, but they release enough at times to shake up prices a little and it would seem from this that there is some outside property that they want to get hold of, before permitting otherwise strong features to operate, especially as there has been nothing disconcerting from the run of hog receipts. We have not been among those who have looked for a "very marked advance, accompanied with a good deal of excitement," when Europe got ready to buy freely to replenish its moderate stocks, although these ideas have been clung to right along for some time by a good portion of the traders, and through periods of depression or otherwise; nevertheless, we have held the idea that a moderate advance at least would be the natural sequence some time this month of the unusually moderate supplies held in Europe, the consequent increased desire to buy thence shortly, and the materially less than the usual supplies held in this country, on the close of the season for the more important receipts of

hogs. With some fixed ideas over supporting prices by the speculative element, instead of figuring over, or pressing easier values at times in order to get a better advantage over hog prices or take in some little stuff held by the outsiders, an improvement could be brought about. Of course, hogs are too high by relation with the products, but the latter placed where they belong in the range of prices through the highly favorable legitimate features would hardly correspondingly be followed by a drift of hog prices. It would appear that the farmers are well satisfied with the current prices of hogs, that they are disposed to market them promptly, although possibly hindered somewhat for a few days by unfavorable weather conditions. It looks from the lighter average weights of the hogs arriving latterly as though there was more of an exhaustion of the better marketable weights back in the country, while there are opinions that fewer of them will be received from this on to May. But better weather for marketing the swine may change that opinion. But, whatever the possible receipts of hogs the fact remains that the packing is a good deal behind last year up to this time, that it can in no way be made up, while that it is doubtful if from this along to May that the packing will very materially exceed the amount of last year for this comparatively narrow time. Then necessarily are the much more moderate stocks in this country than last year at this time, while united to this are the comparatively light holdings in Europe. With all of this decidedly satisfactory statistical showing, it must be taken into account that the consumption all over the world has not abated from the previous year's full volume, while where it has been helped out in Europe by the larger hog supplies than then, yet the home supplies there of swine have been drawn upon more freely than ordinarily at an earlier date, and from this on Europe's needs must be more largely met from this country's supplies. Europe had been prompted to use its swine supplies as largely as possible at an early period, from the opinion held in a general way there, that after a while the markets in this country would settle all right for its buying in consideration of that "big corn crop" and its effect upon hog supplies, particularly as it was more profitable to feed the grain than to market it at the going cheap prices. But the effects of the big corn crop have not materialized to their opinions, and it would seem to be a question of only a short time when these foreign markets would be compelled to seek liberal resupplies in this country of hog products. The urgency of these export wants has been in part exhibited in very fair buying through some of the recent fits of easier prices, as it is well known that foreign markets always fight shy of operating on any tame-showing of markets. Our home demands have all along kept liberal, and they are doing more this year towards supporting prices than usual. The South and Southwest, as all Eastern points, are liberal buyers steadily. The South has plenty of money this year from the high values of its crops, while the general distributing and manufacturing centers otherwise, are remarkably busy, and the times are prosperous for an active consumption.

In New York, there has been more done in Western steam lard for England, and a moderately active steady trading is going on with the Continent in refined lard, while city

lard has been taken up rather freely. For city meats there have been well supported prices for hams and shoulders, although the latter are not selling well, while bellies have had little attention and are lower in price. The Cuban demands are steady, but not at all lively, calling mainly for moderate quantities.

The exports are falling much behind those of last year at this time, as will be noticed by the appended statement: For last week, from all the Atlantic ports, they added up 5,990 bbls. pork, 11,907,121 pounds lard, and 14,791,310 lbs. meats; corresponding time last year, 7,712 bbls. pork, 16,004,349 lbs. lard, and 22,238,651 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week, 6,014 bbls. pork, 8,603,682 lbs. lard, and 12,787,252 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 5,076 bbls. pork, 11,106,136 lbs. lard, and 17,619,303 lbs. meats.

**BEEF HAMS** are offered freely, with prices unsettled; car lots offered at \$20.50.

**BEEF.**—There is very little call from the English shippers, while the home demands are moderately active; supplies are not large, and on that account prices are held firmly. City tierced extra India mess at \$17.50@18.00, barreled extra mess at \$10.50@11.00, family at \$13.00@13.50, and packet at \$11.50@12.00.

**CANNED MEATS** are unsettled in price and favor buyers. 1-lb. cans at \$1.50@1.75, 2-lb. cans at \$2.50@2.75, 4-lb. cans at \$4.95@5.45, 6-lb. cans at \$8.25@9.00, and 14-lb. cans at \$18.00@21.50.

On Saturday (March 3) hog receipts West, 46,000; last year, 52,000. There was little variation to the market for the products, while the tendency was a little stronger on the moderate receipt of hogs. The close shows lard as the night before, pork 5c higher than then and ribs 2 points higher. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.10; city lard, \$5.70. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.40; S. A., \$6.65; do. kegs, \$7.80. Compound lard, 6@6½c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.50; city family, \$13.00@13.25; short clear, \$12.00@12.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12-lbs. average, 6½@6¾c; 10-lbs. average, 7c; hogs, 8½@7c.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 68,000; last year, 58,000. The products opened firmer, but became slack with some little liquidation, and closed at declines for the day of 2@7c for pork, 2 points for lard and 5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.07; city lard, \$5.70. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.40; S. A., \$6.65; do. kegs, \$7.80. Compound lard, 6@6½c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.25, city family at \$13.00, short clear, \$11.75@12.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12-lbs. average, 6½@6¾c; 10-lbs. average, 7c; hogs, 8½@7c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 52,000; last year, 46,000. The products opened easier on lower hogs, but receipts of the swine were moderate, and there was shortly a turn in prices, while the close shows an advance for the day of 2@5c for pork, 2 points for lard, and 2@5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.10; city lard, \$5.70. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.40; S. A., \$6.65; do. kegs, \$7.80. Compound lard, 6@6½c. Of pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.25; city family, \$13.00; short clear, \$11.75@12.75; hogs, 6½@6¾c. For city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12-lbs. average, 6½@6¾c; 10-lbs. average, 7c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 57,000; last year, 47,000. The products were varying little, the tone a little stronger, and the close unchanged to 2 points higher all round, as compared with the night before, while the speculation was light. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.12½;

city lard, \$5.75. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.40; S. A., \$6.65; do. kegs, \$7.90. Compound lard, 6@6½c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.25; city family, \$12.75@13.00; short clear, \$11.75@12.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12-lbs. average, 6½c; 10-lbs. average, 7c; hogs, 6½@6¾c.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 61,000; last year, 68,000. The products were doing better at the West, with much more of a disposition to cover short sales. The close shows an advance for the day of 17@20c for pork, 7@10 points for lard, and 7@10 points on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.15; city lard, \$5.80. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.45; S. A., \$6.70; do. kegs, \$7.85. No other changes in prices.

On Friday hog receipts were larger and their prices a little easier, therefore the products opened weak and 2.5 points lower, but quickly recovered under increasing demands, and sold a little higher than the day before on deliveries this side of September, with the remarkably strong cash situation, especially for lard, affecting the future deliveries in buying them against cash sales. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.20. No other changes in prices.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Visitors at the Exchange: J. B. Wemble, London, Eng.; H. Brumling, Bremen; A. L. Due, France; R. P. Harrison, Liverpool; Chas. Gluck, C. C. Pillsbury and D. H. Wright, Minneapolis; F. Phillips, Winnipeg; Stephen H. Jones and W. S. Moore, Duluth; M. Blum, San Francisco; J. J. Fyffe, E. W. Harris, C. R. Harris, J. H. Crawford and C. S. Fellows, Milwaukee.

Proposed for membership: Roderick Ware Richardson (grain), by Charles F. Ricalton; Henry Florence McCarthy (grain warehouse), by A. C. Fetteroff, and Roderick Mitchell Fleming (grain, provisions, etc.), by L. Ruppert.

Robert C. Howe, superintendent of Armour & Co., South Omaha, has been spending this week at Armour & Co.'s main offices in Chicago.

### COMING EVENTS.

1900.

- March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Fort Worth.
- March 13-14.—Texas Swine Breeders' Association, annual session, Ft. Worth.
- October —, —. National Livestock Exchange, annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.
- October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.
- November 13-15.—Illinois Livestock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.
- December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

## IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PACKING INTERESTS.

### Two Establishments Transferred, A Third Perhaps to Follow.

#### EAST AND WEST EQUALLY ACTIVE.

##### Swift in Eastmans.

New York, March 9.—The National Provisioner is authorized to state on the highest authority that Swift and Company have made a trade with the Eastmans Company of New York, by which the plant on Fifty-ninth street, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, Manhattan Borough, city of New York, heretofore owned and operated by the Eastmans Company of New York, will from April next come under control of Swift and Company and will be used by the latter firm to conduct the slaughtering of cattle and of small stock. This deal was closed yesterday evening, March 8.

It was stated from other quarters that Swift and Company will start in the Eastmans plant on April 15 next.

George Fowler & Son Company, Limited, Sell to Anglo-American Provision Co.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, March 9.—Mr. Anderson Fowler, president of the Anglo-American Provision Company, has purchased the controlling interest in the George Fowler & Son Company, Limited, packinghouse of Kansas City. Mr. George Fowler, who controlled the big Kansas City house, has been in poor health for some time and has been ordered to take a long rest away from business cares, which rest he will take abroad. The management of the Kansas City house will fall upon the shoulders of Mr. S. A. McLean, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the Anglo-American Provision Company, who has been so successful in making money for that concern.

The Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Company in Chicago.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, March 9.—The Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Company have not by any means given up the idea of securing a plant in Chicago. They have been negotiating with several concerns with a view of purchasing one of them and it now looks as if they would get the plant of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, which is in the heart of Packing Town and covers five acres. It is strongly rumored that the deal has been completed, except for the consent of the foreign stockholders of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company. As reported in

The National Provisioner, the stockholders of the Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Company authorized at their recent meeting the expenditure of one million (\$1,000,000) dollars on a new Chicago plant. It is believed here that a good share of this is intended for the purchase of the five acres of land belonging to the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, and the balance for the erection of new buildings. Mr. Samuel Weil, vice-president and secretary of the company, and Mr. Frederick Joseph, another vice-president, are in Chicago at present. There is absolutely no doubt that the Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Company will come to Chicago. If they cannot buy the Chicago Packing and Provision Company's plant or any other plant in the heart of the packing district, they will build on the land purchased by them a short time since on Ashland avenue.

New York, March 9.—Information at headquarters did not confirm the rumor that the purchase of the plant of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company has been practically concluded. The only thing definitely decided by the Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Company is the establishment of a packing plant in Chicago. As to the location, no decision has been reached as yet.

#### Mr. Sackett's Successful Patents.

Mr. A. J. Sackett, the inventor, for several years with Walker & Elliott, of Wilmington, is now located in Baltimore, where he is conducting his own plant. Mr. Sackett has several successful patents, among them his "combination mill" that will "crush and grind anything but iron," his pulverizer for manipulating fertilizers, and other machines of merit and use in the general trade.

### PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Supplies.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., March 5, 1900.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing April 1, 1900, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 15, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened March 15, 1900," and addressed to Colonel C. A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S.

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the  
**AXLE** load—  
shortens  
the  
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The Core of this Packing is Red, and is made from the Celebrated

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Celebrated Rainbow Packing, Peerless Piston and Valve Rod Packing, Eclipse Sectional Rainbow Gasket, Hercules Combination, and Honest John Packings.

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## FOR AND AGAINST BUTTER- INE.

**Ex-Governor Hoard and Others Speak Before House Committee on Agriculture in Favor of Passage of Grout Bill, While Colonel John F. Hobbs Champions the Cause of Healthful and Wholesome Butterine.**

A correspondent at Washington, D. C., sends us the following:

An important meeting of the House Committee on Agriculture was held Wednesday, when a hearing was had on the Grout bill, which is known as H. R. 3717, and provides:

"That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter, or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any State or territory, and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon the arrival within the limits of such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted into the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any State to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.

"Sec. 2. That after the passage of this act the tax upon oleomargarine as prescribed in Section 8 of the act approved August 2, 1886, and entitled 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine,' shall be one-fourth of 1 cent per pound when the same is not colored in imitation of butter; but when colored in imitation of butter the tax to be paid by the manufacturer shall be 10 cents per pound, to be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of said act."

All members of the Committee on Agriculture were present and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The speakers heard for butter were:

Hon W. D. Hoard, ex-governor of Wisconsin, now president of the National Dairy Union.

H. C. Adams, state food and dairy commissioner of Wisconsin.

Dr. H. C. Pifford, of New York, president of the Genesee Salt Company.

George L. Flanders, assistant secretary of agriculture for New York State.

Charles Y. Knight, of Chicago, secretary of the National Dairy Union.

H. Geisler, of New York.

F. E. Dawley, of New York.

Dr. Raymond, of Wisconsin.

During the hearing of the Committee on Agriculture, Colonel John F. Hobbs suddenly appeared in the committee room informally and injected a strong plea for butterine. He caused quite some surprise and staggered some of the advocates of the anti-butterine legislation by propounding some close, awkward and searching questions. Colonel Hobbs is promised a hearing.

It is thought that some effort will be made to secure a move in the matter of a report in about ten days or two weeks.

A hearing for the butterine side has been promised before a report is made.

The sudden call for a hearing was due to the adjournment of the House in respect to the memory of Representative C. A. Hamper, of Pennsylvania.

\* The Romain Pure Food Co., of New York city, has been incorporated at Dover, Del., to breed cattle, cultivate fruits and grass, and to manufacture and sell food products. Capital, \$1,000,000.

## NATIONAL PURE FOOD AND DRUG CONGRESS.

(From Our Staff Representative at the Convention.)

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The third annual session of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress was called to order this afternoon shortly after 12 o'clock in the hall of the Harper Building, 463 C street, N. W., adjacent to the National Hotel, by the president, Mr. Joseph E. Blackburn, Food and Dairy Commissioner of the State of Ohio.

There is a large attendance. President Blackburn eliminated his speech in order to save time, deferring certain statements he wished to make until later.

This session consisted principally of addresses and formal reports.

Among the speakers were Congressman Atwater, of North Carolina, and Congressman Wilson, of Arizona.

Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, offered prayer. Then Commissioner John B. Wight, of the District of Columbia, made an address of welcome to the delegates. Mr. Matthew Trimble made the address of welcome on behalf of the local organizations represented in the Congress.

### Secretary Wilson's Address.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson delivered an address in his usual able manner. The secretary said the Congress had not met to discuss the question of getting food; food was plentiful in the United States and there was no country where the people are so well and abundantly fed. The question to be taken up by the pure food advocates is one of common honesty. Continuing, Secretary Wilson said:

"We must protect the weak from the unscrupulous, and must protect our homes from the invaders. Gentlemen, let me say to you that the man who sells an article he knows to be different from what it purports to be is a common thief, and the man who sells food that is deleterious to health and life is a common murderer."

### Where the Supply Comes From.

"Recently an agent of the Department of Agriculture, while abroad, was instructed by me to find where the English people secured all the meat, the fine beef that they consume, knowing it was not slaughtered in the British Isles. I was informed that the fine beef sold in the London and other markets there for English beef was killed in the western part of the United States and shipped in cold storage across the continent and then across the Atlantic. This is the fine beef of which England boasts. Uncle Sam now feeds his soldiers in the Philippines in the same manner and on the same fine beef, while Tommy Atkins in the Transvaal must be content with canned beef from Chicago."

After speaking of the detriment to export trade through unscrupulous adulteration, Secretary Wilson declared his belief that people are growing better, and that the lawmakers are cleaner than they used to be. The Senators and Representatives, he said further, are nowadays more careful of their habits because the people at home are more careful with their votes. The homes must be protected; the honest dealers must be protected, and the rascals must be punished. He concluded by saying the Department of Agriculture was with the food reformers and would respond to any request for assistance made upon it.

### Assistant Secretary Brigham's Remarks.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. J. H. Brigham, also spoke briefly. He said it was the privilege and the duty of the Department of Agriculture to co-operate with the people and with organizations formed for the protection of the people in such manner as that proposed by the National Pure Food and

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PETER SCHLICHER.

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Drug Congress. He spoke of the efforts of the department to have violators of the food laws, as enacted at present, properly punished; and of their success in fighting the application for pardon in the cases of two dealers against whom there was evidence of undoubted guilt. The advocates of pure food, he declared, should get together and agree upon the general terms of some measure to be passed by the National Congress. The people must organize to offset the organization of those people who would be affected and who would fight a law that might compel them to purify their goods.

### Mr. Brosius and His Food Bill.

Congressman Marriott Brosius, author of the pure food bill in Congress bearing his name, then spoke:

"The pure food army is on the march," said he, "and victory will soon perch upon your banners. Public interest has been awakened, the public journals are more outspoken, and the discussion of the subject is wider than was ever known before. The people have taken hold of the subject, and when the people put their shoulder to the wheel it is bound to move. I congratulate you upon your triumph in impressing the people at large with the importance of the question with which you are dealing.

"The pure food army is intrenched in the public interest, and it is within the bounds of probability that before you meet next year the fortresses of fraud and deceit will have been captured. You have kindled the flame and yours will be the credit for the conflagration that is to follow. Fire, the great purifier, must wipe out this Sodom and Gomorrah in our food products."

### Representatives Clark's and Lattimer's Remarks.

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri was introduced. "I regard," declared he, "this Pure Food Congress as of vaster importance than even a National political convention called for the naming of a President, for we can live in this country under almost any kind of a President, as has been demonstrated within my recollection. But we can't live without food. There is no doubt but that a man's eating has a lot to do with his top piece." Mr. Clark then gave some valuable suggestions looking toward proper legislation.

Representative Lattimer of South Carolina was the last speaker of the session. He said the Pure Food Congress should devise some practical business method of getting the food reform law upon the statute books. He suggested a level-headed bill and a deal of individual work among the members of both houses of Congress.

The second or evening session of the Congress was held at 8 p. m. Colonel John F. Hobbs, of The National Provisioner, was the first speaker at this session. He spoke upon the timely topic of "Food and Legislation." His address is printed in full elsewhere in this issue.

### The Programme.

The full programme of the various sessions was as follows:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900.

First Session—12 m.:

1. Call to order.

2. Prayer.

3. Address of Welcome on behalf of the District by Commissioner John B. Wight.
4. Address of Welcome on behalf of Local Organizations, Hon. Matthew Trimble.
5. Address by Secretary of Agriculture.
6. Presidential Address, by Hon. J. E. Blackburn.
7. Announcement of Committee on Credentials.
8. Report of Executive Committee.
9. Introduction of Resolutions.
10. Announcement of Meetings of State Delegations.
- Recess for Meetings of State Delegations.
- Second Session—8 p. m.:
1. Call to Order.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Nominations from State Delegations.
4. Appointment of Committees on Resolutions and on Nominations.
5. Introduction of Resolutions.
6. Address by Hon. Marriott Brosius, of Pennsylvania.
7. Address by Hon. J. H. Hansbrough, of North Dakota.
8. Address by Hon. J. C. Bell, of Colorado.
9. Address by Colonel John F. Hobbs, of New York.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Third Session—11 a. m.:

1. Call to Order.
2. Reports of Officers.
3. Reports of Standing Committees.
4. Introduction of New Business.
5. Reports of General Committees.
6. Address by Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio.
7. Address by Hon. William E. Mason, of Illinois.
8. Address by Hon. Charles F. Dick, of Ohio.
9. Address by Hon. F. B. Thurber, of New York.

Later sessions will be held as business may require, at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. Thursday, and 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Friday. No new business will be introduced after the session of Thursday afternoon, except by unanimous consent.

## SET-BACK FOR BUTTER INTERESTS.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Washington, March 9.—The Pure Food Congress finished its business last night more quickly than expected by the re-election of all the old officers.

## Officers of the Association.

They are as follows:

President, Joseph E. Blackburn, food and dairy commissioner, Columbus, Ohio; first vice-president, Frank Hume, Washington, D. C.; recording secretary, Franklin Dye, secretary state board of agriculture, Trenton, N. J.; corresponding secretary, Alexander J. Wedderburn, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Robert N. Harper, Washington, D. C.; Executive committee: Dr. William Frear, State College, Pa.; W. S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; L. M. Frailley, Camden, N. J.; F. J. H. Kracke, New York; W. A. Withers, Raleigh, N. C.

Formal adjournment was taken to-day. President McKinley received the delegates, about 200 of them, yesterday morning in the East room. A large committee was appointed to stay in Washington and to push the new Brosius food bill, which was partly changed by the Congress. There is no doubt that the butter interests dominate in this committee.

The last session of the Pure Food Congress witnessed a tremendous fight on the butterine question, in which, however, the enemies of butterine failed to achieve their purpose. Mr. Chas. Y. Knight, of Chicago, secretary of the National Dairy Union, led the fight for the butter men. The paper read by Col. John F.

Hobbs, of New York, was especially obnoxious to him as proving the harmlessness and healthfulness of butterine. Mr. Knight prepared in reply to Col. Hobbs' paper a violent statement against butterine and endeavored to make the same a part of the record of the Pure Food Congress. He failed utterly in this attempt and the Pure Food Congress resolved finally as a compromise to expunge from the records all matter referring to butter or butterine. The Pure Food Congress resolved to limit its proceedings to the general pure food bill as proposed by Mr. Brosius and amended by the Congress.

The anti-butterine men were so much discouraged by Mr. Knight's failure that they did not carry out their programme to introduce a resolution against butterine.

The House Committee will give a hearing to the Committee of the Pure Food Congress to-day (Friday) at 10:30 on the Brosius bill and has also consented to give a rehearing to the New York delegation next Tuesday on the question of cheese branding. The dairy interests are tremendously active to push an early report on the Grout Butterine Bill.

Senator Wm. E. Mason, of Illinois, spoke very strongly in favor of pure food legislation, which he regarded as equally important and urgent as the tariff of Porto Rico.

## FOOD ADULTERATION.

## Mason Committee's Report Made to the Senate.—The Results of Its Investigations and the Remedial Legislation Needed.

The subcommittee appointed by the U. S. Senate Committee on Manufactures, to investigate the adulteration of food and drink products has made its full report to the Senate. This subcommittee, of which United States Senator Mason was chairman, was authorized to set during the recess of Congress and take testimony in various cities. Some of the testimony, upon adulterated foods, of the representatives of this journal, Col. John F. Hobbs and J. C. Duff, S. B., food expert and chief chemist of The National Provisioner Laboratory, given last fall before Senator Mason's committee, sitting in New York at the Hotel Imperial, is incorporated in the report. The subcommittee's report in part is as follows:

The adulteration of prepared or manufactured foods is very extensively practiced and in many cases to the great discredit of our manufacturers. It is only fair to say, however, that a large proportion of the American manufacturers who are engaged in adulterating food products do so in order to meet competition, and it is the expression of those gentlemen to say "We would be glad to get out of this business of adulterating. We would like to quit putting this stuff in coffee, and would be willing to brand our syrups for what they are, but our competitors get a trade advantage which we cannot surrender."

It is the purpose of this committee to adopt this uniform rule: To prohibit the sale of deleterious and unhealthy food products, and as to those food products which are simply cheapened by adulterants to compel the marking of those goods for what they are. An examination of the resolution shows that these are the two objects to be sought: To ascertain what food products are dangerous to public health, and, second, what products are sold in fraud to the consumer. The committee has adopted the rule above stated, for the reason that it feels that deleterious food products should be prohibited and the rest thoroughly regulated.

There have been two general ways suggested as to the matter of regulation. First, to put the important food products under the internal revenue law, as we have in the case of butter, filled cheese, and, at the last Con-

gress, flour. If the rule established by this committee can be carried out as to our food products we will not only protect the consumer and the honest manufacturer who is willing to sell his goods for what they are, but we will also establish a reputation for our food products which will assist us to find a ready market for them in other countries.

The other plan to regulate the food products does not put it at all in the Internal Revenue Department, but is contained in Senate bill 2426, which establishes a department under the Secretary of Agriculture, and provides for the establishment of a board which shall carry out the part of the rule established by this committee and fix the standards for foods, drinks, and for drugs based on the American Pharmacopoeia. The strong argument in favor of this plan is the fact that it would be cumbersome to take all the small articles of food products that are now adulterated and allow their sophistication or adulteration for the purposes of cheapening, and require a stamp upon each of the small packages offered for sale.

## Oleomargarine.

The subcommittee finds that the product commercially known as oleomargarine is healthful and nutritious, and no further legislation is necessary.

## Impurity of Spices.

The evidence before the committee shows that all our peppers, cinnamon, cloves and spices generally, including ginger and mustard, are adulterated. One manufacturer testified that "he adulterated these largely with cocoanut shells, and that the amount of adulterants put in depended upon the man who ordered it. Sometimes as high as 60 per cent. was put in." It would be difficult, it may be seen at a glance, to establish a law for spices, to compel them to stamp as mixed spices every package sold. It may be that such cumbersome legislation will have to be made in order to properly punish those who adulterate their goods, but it is hoped that Senate bill 2426 will reach all interstate traffic in manufactured food products, and that the board established under the bill will have power to fix standards based upon what is now the standard in the American pharmacopoeia.

In the case of butter, cheese and flour the frauds practiced were so apparent and dealt so with the most important food products that the revenue plan seemed to be, and is, wise and successful, and it may become necessary, if the real purpose of this bill meets with opposition and defeat, wise and prudent for this committee to have prepared and ready revenue legislation to reach some of the most glaring evils by adding it to the next revenue bill.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, are commended for assistance given the Mason committee.

## Adulterated Imports.

After a detailed explanation with reference to the testimony and analysis as regards many specific articles of food or drink and the extent to which they were found free from or guilty of adulteration the committee takes up the matter of the importation of adulterated foods and says:

If it is the policy to restrict our own citizens to the use of pure food we certainly should apply the same rule to foreigners who manufacture goods to be sold in this country. There is no doubt in the minds of the committee that large amounts of imported goods are sold in this country, the sale of which goods would be prohibited in the country from which they come.

The committee gives some glaring instances of this unwholesome and unjust competition which reputable American dealers and manufacturers have to meet, and recommends the establishment of standards of purity for various articles and the establishment at ports of entry of inexpensive examinations and tests to determine whether imports come up to these standards.

## THE MEAT BILL IN THE GERMAN DIET.

Berlin, March 8.—The Reichstag to-day debated the Meat Inspection bill on its second reading. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 14 were taken up first and considered conjointly. Herr Gerstenberger, on behalf of the Centrists, said he thought the measure unprejudicial to industry while it was beneficial to the health of the people and agriculture.

Herr Frise, Radical-Union, said he considered that no such blow had even been struck at trade, industry and navigation as by the meat bill, the object of which, he asserted, was the exploitation of the working classes in favor of the Agrarians. Even agriculture, according to this speaker, would not derive benefit. He hoped that, while in America it would arouse a feeling of malicious joy, the shipping trade to America having proved so remunerative to the large German companies that it had been possible for them to establish less remunerative lines, retaliatory measures would not long be delayed.

Count von Klinkowstroom, Conservative, accused the newspapers of giving artificial importance to the matter. He said it was quite unnecessary to uphold the bog of America.

"The latter," he continued, "has for a long time past overwhelmed us with customs vexations, yet to this America we are expected to make concessions. We hope the Bundesrath will make use of the weapon placed in its hand by this law in order to create a peaceful yet at the same time satisfactory position of affairs in regard to foreign countries."

Herr Wurm, Social Democrat, advocated the restoration of the bill to the form in which it was originally presented by the Government. He added that the Social Democrats demanded strict sanitary control, both of home slaughter and the imports of meat, but they protested against the committee's amendments, which, they claimed, merely increased the price of meat.

After other speeches the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Eugene Richter, the Radical German leader, in the Freisinnige Zeitung, says it is certain that the Government is going to yield to the Agrarians. But the fact is that the Parliamentary leaders themselves are in the dark.

From every part of the empire protests are arriving against the present extreme shape of the meat bill. Press comments are mostly against the bill.

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General surprise was expressed at the fact that no member of the Government intervened in the debate in the Reichstag. The impression this evening is that the bill will pass to-morrow in its present shape.

To-day Emperor William visited Prince von Hohenlohe and received a general report on the situation. Meanwhile, protests against the bill accumulate, a large number of the more prominent people making them wiring to the Emperor direct, which the Agrarian Tages-Zeitung calls "contemptible."

Well-informed circles say that the Conservatives are bringing enormous pressure to bear upon the Emperor, with a view to a dissolution of the Reichstag if the Bundesrath does not accept the bill.

### German Commerce Favors Us.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 8.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum to-day received a cable despatch from Berlin stating that the central organization for the preparation of commercial treaties had issued a protest against the law reported in the Reichstag directed against the importation of American meats.

This is an organization of business men which concerns itself with commercial questions from the point of view of the greatest good for Germany. Its director, Dr. Vosberg-Rekow, was a delegate to the International Commercial Congress held last fall, and at the instigation of that institution studied the meat inspection system in Chicago. He was convinced that a more thorough system of inspection could not be made. As the American meat exporting interests to Germany are enormous, this is one of the most marked results of the commercial congress.

### PENDING RETALIATORY MEASURES AGAINST GERMANY.

In reference to the proposed German meat bill antagonistic to American meat and meat products, and the pending retaliatory measures by this country, the Department of Agriculture has issued an official statement in which it says:

"A portion of the German press has taken much pleasure in repeating and exaggerating the reports of frauds in the meat trade of the United States, but fortunately there has never been any proof of such frauds in this country as are now reported from Germany, and the German officials might obtain some valuable hints as to the best methods of handling condemned meats by examining the plan adopted in our meat inspection service."

"It would be a great blessing to the workmen of Germany if they could obtain the cheap and excellent American meats. It is said that owing to the difficulty of obtaining meat in Saxony, dogs are frequently slaughtered for food, and this is particularly true of Chemnitz, which is practically supported by its trade with the United States, and yet the local regulations of Chemnitz are such that it is impracticable to ship American meats to that city."

### BERLIN'S MEAT SCANDALS.

The United States Department of Agriculture has received information concerning the recent meat scandals in Berlin, Germany, as noted in last week's issue of this paper. It appears that for years complaints were frequently made that on the way from the slaughterhouse to the rendering plant condemned meat was stolen and placed upon the market. The "Allgemeine Fleischer Zeitung" called attention time and again to these frauds, and when, upon more than one occasion, that paper was sued for such statements, it proved that they were correct. Finally, Berlin appropriated 30,000 marks for erecting a building in connection with the slaughterhouses in which all condemned meats should be either cooked and then sold at a reduced price to the poorer classes, or in case it was too badly diseased to be sold even in a cooked condition, it should be destroyed.

Notwithstanding this, in 1897, another scandal developed. It was charged that the diseased meat was not thoroughly cooked before being sold to the workmen's families, and as a result of the local investigation several policemen were detailed to help the one policeman who had previously been employed in keeping guard over this diseased meat. Some months ago the butchers reported to the police president of Berlin that the regulations were being continually violated, but apparently no attention was given to this complaint until a tierce fell from a dealer's wagon on the streets, and out came a quantity of raw diseased meat, bearing the condemned stamp. The cellars of this dealer were searched and large quantities of similar diseased meat, unfit for food, were found. A police investigation followed, and it appears to be established that the director of the 30,000-mark sanitary establishment sold daily to this same dealer, under the eyes of the police, from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds of diseased meat which had been sent to him to be cooked or destroyed. This dealer, in turn, sold this meat to other persons, including sausage makers and cheap restaurant keepers.

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# CHICAGO

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## Chicago Live Stock Review.

Receipts for the week will approximate 40,000 cattle, 140,000 hogs and 60,000 sheep.

**CATTLE.**—There was some improvement noted in the cattle trade during the early part of the current week, but it is perhaps creditable to weather conditions more than to any actual change in the meat trade. A large section of the Middle West has been covered with a heavy coating of ice since Monday that has made it difficult to move stock to the shipping stations, and very light receipts on middle days of the week were a consequence that was followed by a stronger turn in the market for all classes of beef cattle. The probability that there could be no liberal movement of cattle before next week became apparent on Wednesday and all classes of buyers went out after supplies with more vim than they have displayed for some time and sellers were able to force an appreciation in selling values on all kinds of beef cattle offerings. Compared with the close of business last week common to fair light beef steers, at this writing, are quotably strong to around a dime higher than at close of last week, while 15 to 20 cents is a fairly conservative advance to quote on beef cattle ranging up from fair quality medium weight to the best heavy that come and a larger percentage of offerings of the week have sold at \$5 or better than for several weeks past. The best bunch of steers sold for the week, up to the time of this writing, was one load of 18 head to average 1,524 lbs. sold at \$5.75, but there have been plenty of sales between \$5@5.50 and the styles of dressed beef, shipping and export steers that were selling between \$4.60@5 last week have moved up fully 15 to 20 cents per hundred weight, while below a \$4.60 style the market cannot be quoted as better than strong to 10 cents higher. The bulk of all steers for the week's market have sold between \$4.50@5.25, though, as already intimated, there has been a much larger percentage of sales above \$5.25 than for some weeks.

The conditions of this week can hardly be considered as more than temporary and a return to liberal supplies on the lifting of this ice blockade will be apt to see a weaker turn again, especially on cattle that lack the quality, weight and finish demanded by the Eastern and export trade.

There is a continued good demand for feeding steers of light weight and attractive quality and prices are some stronger than last week at about \$4.25@4.50 for bulk with choice up to \$4.75, but inferior thin stockers still find very slow sale at low prices.

All attractive butcher grades of the stock

continues to sell well and prices are a trifle stronger for the week, though buyers clean up the fully fat offerings before taking hold of medium cutters. Bulk of cows and heifers sell between \$3.25 and \$3.90, but sales of extra nice kinds have reached around \$4.50 during the week. Cannery and bulls hold about steady. Veal calves are not plentiful and continue to sell around \$7.50 for choice with an extreme range of \$4.50@7.75.

Texas supplies are not coming any too freely. These light Southern cattle have been proving attractive to killers, and, while prices were easy early in the week, the market is now in firm tone and Texas men are finding it pays to ship direct to the Chicago market.

**HOGS.**—March is not starting out to make a big record in receipts of hogs, the first seven days showing a decrease of close to 35,000 compared with the like period in March of 1899. Of course, up to date, weather conditions are largely creditable with responsibility for the falling off, but the break-up of winter is now close at hand, and, where it is now too icy to get to shipping stations with hogs, it will probably soon be too muddy to haul hogs to town. So, while the quality of hogs coming and reports of shippers and traveling men in the trade indicate a fair supply of young hogs in the country, there is an extreme probability of a comparatively light showing of receipts for the current month unless there should be a stretch of nice weather immediately following present unfavorable conditions. Another item in favor of light supply is the fact that supplies in the hands of feeders and farmers is mostly young, and this, coupled with a bull feeling among producers, may hold receipts down unless the market on hogs should break severely and price of corn hold about stationary, in which case there would be apt to be a rush for market in spite of ice, rain and mud.

For the current week the situation has looked rather bearish than otherwise, though fluctuations have been slight and the small supply of Wednesday sold at high point of the week up to that time; the variation, however, has not been to exceed 5@7½ cents from high to low point, but the movements of buyers are such as to indicate that anything like liberality in supply would have met with a bear movement on the part of local slaughterers, as the provision prices are still relatively lower than the live hogs and the packers have not been making any strong effort to get hogs. The Eastern shipping demand has been a good supporter of the market, taking nearly one-fourth of supplies from day to day.

The bulk of supplies for the week have sold between \$4.75 and \$4.90, though there has been a fair showing of smooth strong weight at \$4.95 and scattering sales on high days have reached \$4.97½@5.

Weight is unusually light, but quality good.

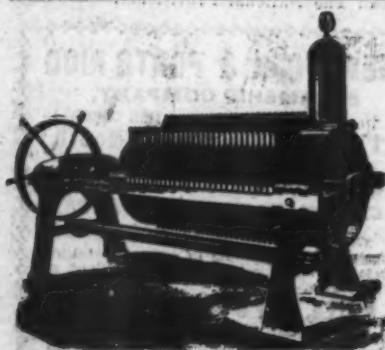
**SHEEP.**—The sheep trade has continued in very satisfactory condition for the selling interest. Prices are at an unusually high standard and while sheep have held only firm there has been a further upward movement in prices for lambs and yearlings and the current indications are favorable for a continuance of these high prices. Top sheep are selling around \$5.80 and \$5.90; exports, \$5.50@5.75; mixed muttons, \$4.50@5.25; yearlings, at \$5.90@6.40; top lambs at \$7.50, and bulk of fed lambs at \$7@7.30.

## Chicago Provision Market.

Provisions have had their Lenten break, pork at one time last week showing 90c from the top, and ribs and lard almost 40c decline. More hogs have been coming in, but the price does not drop appreciably, indeed, it is tolerably safe to say that hogs will not sell any lower than they are selling now. As a matter of fact, prices of hogs are from 25 to 50 per cent, too high, compared with the prevailing prices for provisions. Packers argue prices will have to drop before they can operate with freedom. The export cash demand is not quite so good as it was. There has been a good deal of liquidation by outsiders, and one of the largest houses in the trade has been letting go a very great deal of the big line of stuff it held. On the other side, however, it should be remembered that stocks show hardly any increase for February, and the world supply of lard is 100,000 tierces less than a year ago, 160,000 tierces less than two years ago, and 270,000 tierces less than three years ago. But these figures are more or less misleading, unless the present price of lard, which is 6c, be also compared with the price of lard three years ago, which was 3½c, when there was such a big stock on hand. The brightest thing in the whole outlook is the fact that cotton is up over 4c, which means that the South will continue to be well able to buy all the stuff it can possibly need. We believe there has been enough break, and that the market will gradually work up again.

(See page 38 for other Chicago matters.)

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## FOOD AND LEGISLATION.

The following is the address of Col. John F. Hobbs of The National Provisioner upon the subject of "Food and Legislation," delivered before the National Pure Food and Drug Congress at its third annual convention held at Harper Hall, Washington, D. C., the sessions beginning Wednesday.

What is pure food? Is it an edible substance made solely from a single primary substance which is itself chemically pure and harmless to the human system? Or is it a condiment made into one substance either from a single condiment or of a combination of chemically pure and hygienically harmless ingredients?

A pure food, I take it, is a true food of whatever materials made; a food which, when taken into the human system, gives substance without evil result. Either of the above classes of foods can be pure food. The compound food may, under certain conditions of climate and other circumstances, be a better class of pure food.

What is adulteration? As this question has puzzled every scientist, this Congress might also be excused if it be also puzzled for a true definition of the term.

Is any combination of harmful or harmless ingredients an adulteration? Such combinations of the latter class of foods are found in such products as sausages, veal loaf, beef loaf, tomatos and similar foods in which meat is the chief ingredient, but to which cereal or vegetable matter has been added to make a more perfect and less heating food or a food, the continuous eating of which might not tend to produce scurvy.

The character of foods, liquid and solid, whether harmful, harmless or beneficial raises the questions of adulteration, substitution, combination, fraud, extraction and a numerous family of variations of the original solid or liquid.

Water added to milk may be an adulteration. Cream extracted from milk and the residual matter then condensed might be called an extraction, since nothing is added. Cream extracted from milk and cheaper fats injected in its place might be called a substitution. Corn and other starchy matter manufactured into a milky liquid with foreign oil added and the stuff then sold for milk might be called a fraud.

Diluted malted milk—the genuine article—might be called a compound. I use milk as an illustration because such milk foods are made.

Each and every one of these variations of the original substance—milk—might be perfectly harmless and some of them are really healthful. Are they all to be involved in the one word, adulteration? That would evidently be too sweeping a classification.

The public is largely prejudiced against

compound and substitute foods because of a lack of knowledge on their part of the food value and character of them and because of ignorance of the methods of their production. Imaginary evils have often limited consumption, whereas, if the basis of and the processes by which such foods are made were better known, these scientific products would be more popular.

Even legislation and science in seeking the ideal are often prejudiced beyond the line which is practical. The intrinsic results are short of their high aim. It is as utterly impossible in original solids as it is in compound or prepared foods to secure each chemical unit perfect in the finished aliment, even though in compounding and preparing foods the packinghouse and the laboratory experts select ingredients which have chemical affinities, increased nutrition, and, when in contact with the acids and juices of the stomach, are more quickly assimilated into the system for the invigorating and better health of the individual.

I would not consider the substitution of one healthful food product for the withdrawn portion of another to be combined with the remainder in one edible substance for the purpose of compounding it into a product by itself and sold as such, an adulteration of the former. The added component might be inferior in quality but higher in price; or it might be of superior food value and lower in price than the substance which it replaces, as, for instance, the adding of pork to beans, of pepsin, and spices to certain canned meat products; of ham and chicken to certain other meat products; of costlier brandies to blend up cheaper liquors, etc.

Dilutions might not always be adulteration. Many liquid and solid foods are made in the condensed form to be afterwards diluted. The merchant who dilutes and sells at a correspondingly low price practices a fraud on no one. He merely saves the incautious purchaser trouble. But if he dilutes to a greater degree than that prescribed by the manufacturer, he, in my opinion, is guilty of adulteration as well as of a fraud upon the purchaser, who is in ignorance of the fact of this overweakening.

There are many food composites or compounds put up by the American packers. They consist of pure animal and farinaceous substances which are intended to be a meal in themselves. They are the products of chemical food science and are well balanced from a dietetic standpoint and are invaluable under certain conditions, in certain climates, while being at the same time suitable for all latitudes. These foods are scientifically prepared from hygienic food substances, meat being the base and bulk, and are scientifically packed. Among them is a dissenfood for gastronomic irregularities. Among the others are veal

loaf, beef loaf, ham loaf, chicken loaf, sausage meat and more than 50 different kinds of compound sausages.

While the products of the American meat concerns are pure, of healthful ingredients, carefully made and honestly sold, the same cannot be said of much of our table delicacies, flour, meal liquids and other grocery stuffs.

The Georgia legislature discovered that a Kaolin mine in Tennessee was furnishing much of the flour which was being sold in a barrelled mixture in that State for real flour. The more general adulterations of flour with potato meal is so well known as to be scarcely worth mentioning, though potatoes are healthier than the finely bolted white flour which never did any man, woman or child in the world aught but harm.

As a nourishing food, the finest bolted flour is unfit to eat. It has no nutritive quality, has a weakening fat generating result, pleases the eye, is a nice delusion with which to bear delicious flavors to the taste while it clogs and weakens the system with lumps of fatty tissue. White flour is barren.

Every package of food should bear the analysis of its food value based on pound units upon the package.

It should bear this upon a government label or certificate. Each package should state its own net weight also. There should be a small tax, or labels could be purchased in the form of revenue stamps, to go upon these packages, to pay the expense of the government in issuing these conditions. Such a label would be a guarantee to our own consumers, to our foods going abroad and, measurably, eliminate many of the fraudulent and harmful stuffs upon the market. Bulk stuff would be the troublesome element. I do not believe in that kind of paternal legislation for the public health which taxes Bill Jones because he makes a compound food and let Farmer Jones off because he only sells the dirty butter of his barn yards along with 20 per cent. of salt and water and a deficiency of butter fat in the winter product, as the solid genuine product of the dairy. We need pure food, clean food, inspected protected food and each industry should pay its share of the expense to guarantee national protection to his product and safety to the public health. Do this or tax nobody, and let this conservation of the health of our trade and of our people become a general charge upon the revenues of the country.

### Process Butter.

Process, or what is usually known as renovated, butter, is old rancid butter reworked, freshened up and sold for the real article. The workings of this phase of the butter business, not being subject to municipal, state or government supervision, are involved more

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or less in secrecy. The process by which renovated butter is produced is as follows:

The rancid, old, unsalable butter is first melted and heated at a high temperature to drain off as much of the accumulated gases as possible, after which cold water is passed into the oil. The oil rises to the top on settling. It is then removed. This oil constitutes the base of the process butter. The water in which the oil has been washed eliminates the solid impurities, etc. After being removed, the oil is allowed to set in a cold temperature and then, when sufficiently cooled, is churned with fresh milk, sometimes with cream.

Fresh milk has the property of absorbing very freely butyric acid, the rancid properties of butter. The butter is then worked in the usual way with fresh cold water, salt, etc., thus reproducing fresh butter of degenerate merit and short life. After a few days its old character begins to reappear. There are no records as to the effect of such butter upon the human health. A vile smelling flavoring matter is used to give process butter the desired creamery odor. Coloring matter is also used to give it the trade color of butter substances. It is then marketed in tons as fresh creamery butter.

#### Harmful Adulterants.

Any noxious ingredient which produces or tends to produce bodily harm when taken into the system is a harmful ingredient. They need not necessarily be poisons. Ingredients which are merely added to food for the purpose of simply cheapening them are fraudulent adulterants, though they may hurt nothing but the purse. There is another class of adulterants which cheapen price but may add food value to the product, as, for instance, the cereal and vegetable parts which are mixed with meats in the production of certain sausages, canned condiments and condensed foods, meat being the base of the compound.

A weakening of the original product is often produced, not by adding an adulterant, but by extracting a valuable ingredient from the original substance and then treating and marketing the impoverished product as the original substance and in its name. Condensed milk is an example of this practice among foods. The fats remaining in the average condensed milk are ordinarily not consistent with the manufacturer's statement upon the label of the can containing it. A per cent of the cream, larger or smaller, according to the conscience of the condenser, is previously removed. Some brands of condensed milk are now marketed which contains less than eight-tenths of 1 per cent. of fat. A misleading and very reprehensible practice is the printing of directions on the label for diluting the contents for use as infant foods. If these directions were followed, the result of diluting the product to the stated degree would be a watery fluid having but a small per cent. of the usual milk solids and but a trace of butter fat. Such a product is harmful. It is an exhausted, diluted deception. Though weakened, nothing is substituted for the original substance.

#### Food Counterfeits and Trade Frauds.

During the last two years, James O. Duff, S. B., the chief chemist of The National Provisioner laboratory, has procured his samples from the stocks of stores in the City of New York and made between 300 and 400 food tests and analyses of the stuffs which go upon the tables of the poor and the middle classes of the large cities, and doubtless, elsewhere. These tests were made with a view of getting an insight into the cause of cheap prices and the kind of foods which were used by the masses of our people. The results of these researches showed an appalling state of affairs.

I will give you some of the findings of this

well known analytical chemist and food expert.

Tea—Unfit for use, being contaminated with stems, husks and similar refuse. The presence also of a few hairs in the samples were charitably interpreted as being accidentally there. There was a large admixture of foreign leaves likewise. The amount of theine in these samples was very small. While this tea may not have been poisonous, it was an absolute fraud. The facing of tea should be prohibited on account of its being injurious, fraudulent and deceptive.

Coffee—often so called by courtesy—was found in many instances to be spurious; the ground article especially so. This article is a fruitful outlet for surplus pens and beans. Imitation coffee beans are also manufactured. Chicory is a well known adulterant of ground coffee.

The adulteration and sophistication of spices of all kinds is an open secret to the trade. Pure and impure spices may be obtained from some of the mills; the latter more frequently than the former. Pepper is one of the spices "doctored." Anything ground up and scented with some pepper is often called pepper and so sold in the trade; husks, corn meal, cracker meal, coconut shells and so on, ad libitum, are incorporated and baptized as pepper.

Nutmegs are ruthlessly tampered with. A prevalent practice is to extract from this spice its volatile oil and then sell the remainder as ground nutmeg. This extracted oil is a valuable agent in the manufacture of ground mace.

After withdrawing the greater part of its active principle from the ginger root, the exhaustive residue is utilized as ground ginger.

Mustard is very frequently adulterated with flour or starch. It is also colored yellow with turmeric. Mustard is seldom met with which has all of its fixed and volatile oils present. Many dealers claim that the removal of part of these oils enhances the keeping qualities of mustard and otherwise improves it. But when so treated this substance is not the genuine article, even though no starch or turmeric be present. Ground yellow corn meal is frequently found in the cheaper grades of mustard.

Baking powders, for which there is no legal fixed standard, are very frequently shamefully adulterated. Some of them are too largely reduced with the usual ingredients of corn starch. Many brands have little or no strength and evolve but a small volume of carbonic acid gas.

Sugar, though little adulterated as the term is used, yet crystallized grape sugar may be, and I fear is, sold for cane sugar. It is sugar, but of far weaker sweetening power than cane sugar. Glucose is largely used in confectionery. Glucose itself is not always pure. It may contain harmful impurities from the acids used in the course of its manufacture from starch. Furthermore, granulated sugar is treated with a blue coloring matter to give it the appearance of a whiter, but not a natural color.

There are in the market many kinds of artificial jams. These are mainly composed of glucose, gelatine and coloring matter. They are often flavored for the fruit desired and sweetened with saccharine. These are entirely a fraud. Strawberry jams are found to contain no strawberries. They are made of vegetable fibres, grass seed and glucose, and then artificially flavored with compound ethers.

Apple butters are not infrequently made of molasses and flour; the acid taste is imparted by the use of tartaric acid; never from sour apples.

Cocoa has its fraudulent substitute in a compound of sugar, starch (arrowroot) and a per cent. of cocoa. The last ingredient be-

ing generally used after most all of the oil has been extracted. One manufacturer of this commodity was honest enough to print on his label these words: "A—per cent. of oil extracted from the cocoa."

The market is flooded with chocolate from which the cocoa butter has been extracted and in which the oily matter has been replaced by a cheaper oil.

It is difficult to get a genuine cider vinegar. Many are watered. Some firms take the other extreme. They advertise concentrated vinegars. These are nothing more nor less than a concentrated acetic acid which may not be harmful when diluted to 5 per cent., but it is not vinegar as the purchaser understands it.

Pickles offer a fruitful field for fraud. An addition of alum is made to harden them. This is a species of adulteration. Artificial green colors are also added to freshen their green hue so as to give them the appearance of being freshly bottled.

Cream tartar is adulterated with starch.

Cayenne pepper is made out of foreign substances like seeds, with some pepper, and then artificially colored.

Most ice cream is a compost of corn starch and skim milk artificially flavored. Some ice cream examined contained only 1.14 per cent. of fat. It settled considerable dirt when melted. This class of stuff is purchased in the poorer quarters of the city population.

Some milk purchased in the poor quarters of New York City was heavily watered; and cans of condensed milk labeled "Jersey pure," when diluted, the "cream" sank and a greasy film covered the top.

Wild Cherry syrup was found to be made of glucose, aniline color saccharine and water; flavored with oil of bitter almonds; the same constituents with a slight flavor of orris root was turned into a lightly flavored violet syrup. Still the same constituents flavored with oil of lemon grass—not a scintilla of lemon oil in it—makes lemon syrup.

Wines made of prune juice and containing salicylic acid abound. Many of these are called California and Ohio wines. They are also fortified with alcohol.

Whisky which was entirely artificial is prevalent in the market. It is largely composed of alcohol, coloring matter, capsicum, etc.

There is general indignation and severe penalties against the counterfeiters of our money who make spurious coins and pass them in trade as the genuine article, but the counterfeiters of food and drink excite but little attention. For this reason, wholesale adulteration goes on merrily. It calls for legislation but the government takes little cognizance of this imposition, for it fails to enforce even the present laws against such imposition.

Take more instances of examples of this general counterfeiting of our table articles.

A can of condensed milk purchased from a large stock in New York was found to be composed mainly of cornstarch and paste.

Cordials and liquors are largely fictitious. Some of them are positively dangerous for use by mankind.

Bakers are in the army of counterfeiters. They are not scientists. While not desiring to hurt, they boldly impose a fraud upon the table. Egg yellow—a dangerous chemical—is used by bakers to imitate the color of eggs. We found this dangerous fraud in several samples of cake.

Fortunately, only a small quantity is necessary to accomplish the purpose of coloring.

Flavoring extracts are largely made up of compound ethers. No true lemon or other genuine flavor is found in a great number of them. An extract of raspberry was found to be composed of butyric ether, glycerine, tartaric acid, alcohol and water colored red with

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aniline. Our Laboratory also found extract of lemon cheapened with oil of limes and sugar; extract of vanilla which contained extract of tonka bean. Many kinds of this extract were made from vanilline, glycerine and caramel. The latter extract, while not harmful and perfectly legitimate, was not what it purported to be, i. e., made of the best vanilla beans, etc., etc.

The deductions were not made from odd specimens but from samples purchased at random from the larger well stocked stores in the poor and middle class districts of New York City where the masses buy their daily food.

In view of the above facts is it not time to stop the harassing of the healthful products of the American meat factory; the persecution, is becoming the bane of our interstate factory to pursue and to uncover the palpable frauds which constitute the great bulk of the grocery trade that injects them into much of the food and drink bills of great mass of our people? We need honest, fearless, intelligent legislation against these spurious articles for the table.

**Provincialism and Class Legislation.**

Provincialism, with its petty class legislation, is becoming the bane of our interstate trade and governmental system. The aim of all food legislation should be for the general weal and the public health. The tendency of state legislatures is to control by local interests and the result of this domination is a breed of selfish local statutes which tend to block national distribution. The primary object of such provincialism is gain and not the public welfare. Interstate free trade and free distribution has been the boast of our federal system of sovereign states. In spite of this boast, state legislatures influence by local interests for the mere purpose of additional profit, are erecting state line barriers and manacled the internal commerce of our free state system. Some of our states have laws which prohibit the shipment into their borders of certain products made or grown in other states, yet the same selfish parties who create these prohibitions stand aghast when another commonwealth lays hands upon some product from the unfriendly community. They naturally object, while locking out others, to have their own produce, for instance, locked within and confined there. This sort of narrow class legislation naturally becomes irritating and hurtful to our domestic business. Under the guise of protecting the public health, certain local industries frame, and push to the passage, bills which when analyzed, show the hand of some industry which promotes such legislation for its own business interests alone. When touching products within the scope of this Congress such provincialism is not pure food legislation.

Pure food legislation is one thing; partisan legislation to hamper or destroy competition in business is another thing. The latter can in no sense be justified under the mask of legislating for a pure diet. A legislature should treat food from a food laboratory standpoint and not from the standpoint of a local trade industry which has no higher aim than the holding of its competitor back for its own bigger profit; killing the competition of the former. That is the bare object of

provincial legislation, and its evil is being more and more felt.

**Butter and Butterine.**

An apt illustration of this provincial legislation which proceeds under cover of the pure food bill, but really aims at choking competition, is the antagonism of butter to butterine. The legislatures dominated by the dairy interests always pound the butter compound. These interests are usually frank enough to say that they desire to exterminate butterine because it competes with their own product. The question of pure food in this connection is seldom raised.

No wise economist can ask a state legislature to destroy competition and Congress should not do so. If a thing is an injury, kill it entirely.

The cry is raised more and more against trusts and the limiting of prices by any species of control. The national legislature of all bodies cannot pose as a destroyer of competition or as a destroyer of one industry for the sake of enlarging a market for a competing product. In the case of admittedly pure food products would such legislation be pure food legislation? And butterine is a pure food made from pure and well known substances.

Let us forget for the time being that butter and butterine are trade competitors of each other; or that butterine has, after critical examination by physicians, laboratories and food experts, been pronounced to be a pure, hygienic food product. Then, while still in this forgetfulness, let us take a side glance at some of the curious state laws against butterine, look quizzically at the dairy interests which had these statutes passed under the misnomer of pure food laws, then finally turn to Congress and insist that butter and butterine shall stand upon their purity as food products. Either of these butters are influenced by the chemical properties and character of the original substance or substances which go to make them, or by impurities, chemical or otherwise, which enter into them during the process of obtaining and preparing the ingredients which go into the finished product. If butterine is pure in its constituent parts and is healthful food it has a free and perfect right to an unhampered market.

The manufacture and sale of butterine is sought to be prohibited. In this effort it is not seriously alleged that this product is not healthful. Those who push this provincial legislative idea are perfectly content if the government will simply restrict the manufacture of it by limitations. Even those states which have acted upon the butterine question have, with but an exception here and there, permitted the manufacture and sale of it in its white state. It is the same substance in that state as when colored. Its sale should be absolutely prohibited if injurious whether white or yellow. Dissect the article. The best and most scientifically treated fat of the hog is an ingredient. All admit the healthfulness of leaf lard. The finest and purest oil of the rich caul fat of the beef is an ingredient. No one will say that this excellent beef fat is unhealthy. The purest and best oil of the cottonseed is an ingredient. No doctor or scientist will say that this is hurtful. Cream is the other ingredient.

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Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

This completes butterine. What makes it injurious? Butter color and salt are the only other ingredient which are added. Let us be logical and consistent. If the manufacture and sale of butterine should be prohibited on hygienic grounds, then each of the ingredients which goes to make it should be prescribed and ejected from the market. Take the reasoning further to show the ludicrous situation. If oils are injurious the substances which yield them are injurious and these impure animal substances should be destroyed. Beef, pork and milk thus become, logically, condemned. They should be destroyed in the interest of butter and the public health. This reductio ad absurdum only serves to reveal the real purpose and aim of the butter interests in their demand for stringent bars to butter as a competitor. The object of the average state legislation is neither for pure food nor for the public health. It is simply for personal gain and is, therefore, improper.

I infer that this Congress is here in the in-

(Continued on Page 25.)

# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market shows no feature of interest this week. The tanners have been making a persistent effort to force prices down and have partially succeeded. The packers have offered some resistance but the situation favors the tanners. Leather conditions continue unhappy, consequently there is little incentive to buy hides.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and could probably be bought in late salting for 12c. There is but little call and values are not well defined.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS continue at 12c. There are not many offerings. COLORADO STEERS.—10,000 went for 11c, and this sale establishes that price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS.—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is now the recognized limit, though the views of some holders are fractionally higher. There are not many on hand.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are selling in choice selection at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Even money would probably buy an ordinary offering of late stock. Lights are nominally worth 11c.

BRANDED COWS offer at 11c, though tanners give little attention at the price.

NATIVE BULLS offer at 10c. There are comparatively few on hand.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—There is very little doing and that is confined to limited sales at declining prices. Dealers monopolize the anxiety to do business, the tanner being indifferent, to say the best of it. The latter are not in the least disposed to anticipate their necessities. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2 at 9c. They have since moved at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for ones, and would probably not command more than 9c. at this writing.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold as low as 10c, which price is by no means firmly sustained.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are quotable at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c, and are in but little request.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are nominally worth 10c. There is but little request.

NATIVE BULLS.—A good selection is being held at 9c flat. Inferior stock has sold for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—5,000 country skins brought 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There isn't much doing.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., moved to the number of 5,000 at 11c.

DEACONS continue at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SLUNKS, 30c.

HORSE HIDES sell indifferently at \$3.60.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is but little doing.

We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.45@1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.05@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.20.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—The past week has not been a marked success in the prices obtained for such packers' hides as were sold. With native steers selling freely at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , it did not bring to the market the number of tanners who were supposed to be ready to operate at that price.

### RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Meatins, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed

Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Quite a number of them still hold back and even hints of 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c would not draw such from their holes. It will evidently be a 12c market for March hides, but it is doubtful if earlier hides were offered to-day at 12c if there would be a great many tanners operating. There are simply a number of them that have a few hides to run them, and they will extend such supply to the utmost limit, in the hopes of hides still going off a point or two. March Texas are also not popular and it is doubtful to-day if the best of the packers can get over 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  for their February hides; such an offer has been made and rejected, but there is no doubt there are other packers in the market who will accept the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to-day for heavy Texas. Lights are a little more in demand and therefore may hold pretty firm at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Colorados are not looked on with any favor by the tanners at over 11c and if March sells at this price it will be surely full value for them. Butt brands are also slowly simmering. In fact, for the next thirty days' slaughter, unless the trust comes into the market and holds it with a firm grip, there is no doubt but that we will see a weakening in prices all along the line. To be sure, if the packers took the right view of it, this is nothing but what is really right on the market, as they should not expect to receive as much for the poorest hides of the year, as they sell their prime hides. There is fully a difference of 2c in the valuation of an August native steer and the steers they are at present taking off. The branded stock has been in somewhat small supply, so that it will not reach as low a point as natives, and branded cows are being held up at a remarkable level of high prices; 11c valuation is decidedly yet a good one for them.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Are without any change. The stocks are still small, but the packers are generally in a mood to meet some traveling brother's views who wants a car or two (when it is not too low) and so keep their stock to a pretty even level.

### BOSTON.

There is very little doing, as there is a considerable difference as to what constitutes values; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  is asked for buffs, but the views of tanners are a full  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent below this figure. Leather is dull, and altogether there isn't any reason why tanners should not be apathetic. There are but few New Englands on hand. They offer at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

CALFSKINS continue in good request at quotation prices, but sheepskins have rather lost caste. Receipts are rather more liberal and prices have fallen off.

### PHILADELPHIA.

It is hard for packers and tanners to get together on prices. Stocks are in accumulation and prices have suffered. City steers, 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; city cows, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; country steers, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10; country cows, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9; country bulls, 9.

CALFSKINS are in less request and lower in price.

SHEEPSKINS are steadily held, mainly on account of light supply.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES.**—There is a fair business at quotation prices. Belting tanners have been conspicuous operators. The sales represented about 10,000 hides, including natives, butt and side brands. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.  
SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 11c.  
CITY COWS, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.  
NATIVE BULLS, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.  
CALFSKINS (see page 36).  
HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

### SUMMARY.

There has been some traffic, which would have appreciably increased had it not been for the contention between packer and tanner as to price. The latter have resorted to various methods to force prices down and have at least partially succeeded.

The country market is also dull and featureless. Dealers monopolize the anxiety to do business, tanners being apathetic and averse to anticipating their immediate needs. The saving feature of the market is the comparatively light accumulation.

The same general features which distinguished the Chicago market prevail in Boston. Packers and tanners are engaged in a continual controversy over prices and traffic is impeded partially on this account. Buyers and sellers are a full  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent apart on prices.

The call in Philadelphia is even lighter than it was and prices have succumbed. There has been a fair business at quotation prices in New York. Prices are, however, not firm.

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12c; Colorado steers, 11c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 native cows, 11@11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; under 55 lbs., 11c; branded cows, 11c; native bulls, 10c.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 10c; branded steers and cows, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 10c; native bulls, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9c; Calfskins, for No. 1, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; Kips, for No. 1, 11c; Deacons, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Slunks, 30c; horse hides, \$3.60; packer pelts, \$1.45@1.50; country pelts, \$1.05@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.20.

### BOSTON.—

Buff hides, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; New England hides, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

### PHILADELPHIA.—

Country steers, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10c; country cows, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9c; country bulls, 9c.

### NEW YORK.—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; butt-branded steers, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; side-branded steers, 11c; city cows, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c; calfskins (see page 36); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

### HIDELETS.

The well known New York tanning firm of Keck, Masser & Co. will remove its ware-rooms and offices to Boston. Hans Rees' Sons will move into the building formerly occupied by Keck, Masser & Co.

H. Swoboda, the well-known Philadelphia tanner, recently deceased.

The American Hide and Leather Co. will open a New York department for the sale of their various brands of leather.

### MEAT PRODUCTS FREE INTO PUERTO RICO.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The certainty of the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill in the Senate is assured—it has already passed the House—yet amendments are being offered to it daily.

The McCumber amendment provides that foodstuffs shall go into the island free; that no duty shall be levied upon any meat products imported into the island.

Among the chief articles of food consumption by the Puerto Ricans are codfish, bacon, hams, salted pork and lard.

The proposed duty on codfish is 1.125-1.000 cent a pound, or 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per 100 pounds; bacon and hams,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound; salted and pickled pork, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per cent, ad valorem, or 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per 100 pounds; lard, 3-10 of 1 cent a pound, or 30 cents per 100 pounds.

## PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The Nooksack Fish Company, of Fairhaven, Wash., has been incorporated. Corporators: J. Cudaby, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Webster and T. Hudson, of Fairhaven, Wash.

\* The Hood Canal Fish Company, of Fairhaven, Wash., has been incorporated. The corporators are: A. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Webster and T. Hudson, of Fairhaven, Wash.

\* The Foul Weather Bluff Fish Company, of Fairhaven, Wash., has been incorporated. Corporators: C. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Webster and T. Hudson, of Fairhaven, Wash.

\* The Elisa Fish Company, of Fairhaven, Wash., has been incorporated. Corporators: T. A. Moran, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Webster and T. Hudson, of Fairhaven, Wash.

\* The Providence Dairy Company, of Providence, R. I., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Corporators: W. H. Barrows, H. A. Billings and E. Edgar, all of Providence, R. I. The purpose of the company is to deal in milk, etc.

\* A sale of the Union Stockyards in North St. Louis, Mo., has been effected by the real estate department of the Mercantile Trust Company for \$360,000. The grantors in the sale of the property are known as the Missouri Stock Yards Company, prominent stockholders in which are D. Catlin, John A. Scudder, P. C. and C. C. Maffitt, Ephron Catlin, Charles Parsons, Charles W. Scudder, William Maffitt and Joseph Sheets. The Mercantile Trust Company said that the title to the property would first pass to officials of that corporation. It is said that the yards are to be maintained and operated on an extensive scale. The Union Stock Yards is one of the most thoroughly equipped and up to date plants in the country. It has a tract of about 25 acres, fronting on the Mississippi River, and 550 feet on North Second street. Tracks of four different railways pass through the property. These roads in combination with a river frontage of 3,000 feet afford ample facilities for the careful and cheap handling of live stock.

\* The Continental Creamery Company has been incorporated at Denver, Col. The corporators are: W. F. Jensen, J. S. Parks, C. H. Pattison and J. E. Nissley.

\* The John C. Roth Packing Company, of Cincinnati, O., has increased its charter powers, enabling it to make and sell ice.

\* The Epicurian Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000. Corporators: F. Crozier, S. Topliff and T. S. Jackson, all of Chicago, Ill.

\* With a view to improvements, the stockholders of the St. Louis National Stockyards Company held a meeting on Monday to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to \$5,000,000.

## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

643,620. CENTRIFUGAL CREAM-SEPARATOR. E. E. Bell, Newark, N. J., assignor to the DeLavel Separator Company of New Jersey. Filed Dec. 23, 1898. Serial No. 700,091.

643,651. CREAM SEPARATOR. Edward M. Heylman, Pekin, Ill., assignor to the Acme Harvester Company, same place. Filed June 9, 1899. Serial No. 719,908.

643,673. HOG HOLDER. Albertis Morris, Waukegan, Iowa. Filed Nov. 17, 1899. Serial No. 737,287.

643,708. SCALE. A. B. Zimmerman, Troy, Kan. Filed June 10, 1899. Serial No. 720,124.

644,841. ART OF MANUFACTURING TEMPERATURE EQUALIZING COILS. Frank Allen, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Allen Ice Machine Company, same place. Filed Nov. 16, 1899. Serial No. 737,165.

## Trade-Marks.

34,236. HAMS, BACON AND LARD. W. H. Taylor Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Feb. 5, 1900. Essential feature.—The word "Cupid." Used since April 1, 1898.

## THE S. &amp; S. ST. JOE REPORT.

In connection with the report that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company intended building a packing plant at St. Joe, The National Provisioner's advices from the New York office of the company do not confirm the report. The St. Joe "Drover's Telegram" publishes an article also denying the report. The paper referred to says:

"A report emanated from St. Joseph last week to the effect that Schwarzschild & Sulzberger would build a packinghouse plant at St. Joseph for the purpose of extending their business. No well informed person put any credence in the rumor and it never gained large enough currency to affect the company nor attract general attention. The various stockyards papers of the country never even republished it. The story died of its own weight and needs no contradiction.

"A reporter interviewed Mr. E. E. Matchette, general manager of the company at Kansas City, this morning. Mr. Matchette said: 'Kansas City is and will continue to be the parent house for our company. Our large and growing business requires considerable extensions to our facilities. We are not interested at St. Joseph in any manner whatever, and have not the remotest intention of building a packinghouse there or of buying property. From time to time our plant at Kansas City will be enlarged, and considerable enlargement is planned at the present and is under process of construction. We have bought ground at Chicago and will build a plant there, beginning as soon as the cold weather is over and the ground can be broken. We figure that with the large supply of cattle at Chicago we can fully supply ourselves with what we do not get at the parent plant at Kansas City. There would be no object in having two packinghouses on the Missouri River, and with large and growing plants at the two leading cattle markets of the West there would seem to be little need for a third one at any point.'"

## LARD OIL AND BONES.

Sealed bids will be received at the central office of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, New York, until 12 o'clock noon, March 12, for furnishing seven barrels of lard oil, winter pressed, No. 1.

The Department of Public Charities of New York, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, will at this office on Wednesday, March 14, at 11 a. m., sell 10,000 pounds of bones, all quantities to be "more or less," all quantities to be "as are." The bones must be collected and removed from Blackwell's Island and Bellevue hospital three times a week.

The successful bidder will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the estimated amount of his purchase at the time and place of sale, and the balance to the general storekeeper at Blackwell's Island in cash or a certified check on a New York city bank, upon delivery of the goods.

Goods can be examined at Blackwell's Island by intending bidders on any week day before the day of sale.

**PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.**  
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.  
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.  
**NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.**  
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet  
will be sent Free of Charge.  
**JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.**

**TINNOL, A Paste** No Discoloring of Labels.  
**that Sticks.** No Rust Spots on Tin.  
No Peeling Off.  
WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO  
**THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

## SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

**Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides**

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**AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO., 92 Cliff St., New York City.**

# SWIFT'S

## Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

**Swift and Company**

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

## Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

### NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street  
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue  
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.  
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue  
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street  
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th  
East Side Market } and 45th Streets  
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue  
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street  
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.  
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street  
West Side Market }

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street  
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.  
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets  
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

**Swift and Company**

Central Office

Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

New York City

## Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision  
Dealers for Export and Local Trade

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

## FOOD AND LEGISLATION.

(Continued from Page 21.)

terest of the whole people; is here to treat food matters above the mere question of pocket money, trade competition or private interests irrespective of what product of what state competes with some other product of some other state in the food market.

Lard has the same commercial right to ask for the suppressing of cottolene, lardine and other lard compounds made from healthful ingredients as butter has to ask for the handicapping or killing of its competitor, butterine. Lard is purer than butter; is freer chemically from bacteria and other impurities than butter is, and very good butter at that. Any careful food chemist will say so.

I have here with me some of the filth which was left as a residue from very good, rich milk. The separator threw it out, but no separator can possibly eliminate the entire filth which gets into milk before churning and before it becomes assimilated with the fluid to taint the substance, follow it into the creamery product and then into the human system.

I will here quote the plea of the manager of a large dairy. It is addressed to his milk suppliers and asks for healthier and better treatment of milk. He says:

"A good deal of milk is brought in dirty cans, not strained at home, and no effort made to keep straws or filth out of it. Some of the cans are seldom or never properly washed, and a thick coating of sticky filth may be scraped off them, both inside and out.

"I can strain the milk, run it through the separators, and remove a large part of the dirt, but no buttermaker on earth can remove the tainted and filthy smell that milk gets from setting in unclean cans in bad smelling barns.

"Some of our patrons would be horrified if they saw the dirt and filth I remove from my strainer and separator. Does anybody think that a bar of soap, a chunk of stable manure, potatoes, parsnips, dish rags, or hairpins, soaking in your cans over night or longer will improve the flavor of the milk? I have found all the above, and more, in the strainer of the weigh-can. How can good butter be made from such milk?"

The following report of the points obtained for purity and excellence of butter at a Western butter show speaks for itself. The low percentage indicate the cause of trouble:

	No. of entries.	Average score.
Illinois . . . . .	50	90.52
Minnesota . . . . .	190	90.17
Iowa . . . . .	191	89.06
Nebraska . . . . .	51	89.07
Kansas . . . . .	45	88.67
Wisconsin . . . . .	72	87.60
S. Dakota . . . . .	34	85.96

Though the contamination of milk, which is used as human food, is generally known and generally admitted, no one has halted to ask even that creameries and butter factories be placed under government inspection and under United States Government control. They should be so placed. While every one is ready to demand the microscopic and other inspection of carcass meat, and rightly so, no one has called for an inspection of the herds of dairy cows, many of which are certainly afflicted. There is, generally, less disease and danger in what we eat than in what we drink. There is, however, no law which provides that a cow shall have a clean bill of health before she becomes a contributor to a milk station. So we meekly drink in the tuberculous and other germs which cavort in the bulk of our creamery milk. There is greater need to place our milk cows under inspection than there is to guard our abattoir beef; for the milk cow is not as healthy as her brother, the beef steer.

The cow butter side of the controversy draws the color line. The "dead line" is gold for butter and silver for butterine, yet both products are white, alike, in their natural, undyed state. To the public mind yellow carries the idea of richness. It is to cater to this idea that butter is colored yellow.

The average housekeeper purchases her butter according to its color because she thinks that this color is due to its natural creamery richness. She is not aware that art adds more richness to butter than cream does, so far as color is concerned. The creamery does not desire to deceive her. Will the buttermaker consent to the label conditions which he seeks to impose upon a rival product and say on the outside of his pail:

"The butter in this tub contains 80 per cent. of solids, 20 per cent. of water and salt and so much aniline dye to give the butter yellow color."

Will he then tell on the tub of winter butter that it is poor in butter fats and rich in waxy, tallowy matter, all of which are colored to the same hue as the richer summer butter and sold for the same price? Hardly.

Does the buttermaker claim the sole right to cater to and impose upon the credulity and color-prejudice of the female mind? For woman is the usual victim.

Butter says to butterine: "Sell in your natural color."

But butter itself feels unable to travel in its natural color and claims the sole right to paint up. Butter seriously flaunts its peculiar inconsistency as a cry in favor of the public health even in the face of the fact that butter color is the most harmful ingredient there is in either product. Sixteen samples of butterine from 16 government inspected butterine factories will, for chemical purity, outclass 16 samples of butter from 16 of the average creameries which make this substance. Then much of this virtuous horror is ill-timed and highly improper from a healthful food standpoint.

## Liquid Frauds.

Turning from solids to liquids we find fraud and substitution rampant. Most genuine articles have a bastard double.

We import, for instance, 200,000 cases of champagne annually and consume 1,000,000 cases of foreign fizz, or five times as much as we import. The curious naturally ask, "By what miracle are the other 800,000 cases supplied." The drinkers seem completely humbugged and thoroughly satisfied, yet we hear very little about this form of injury to the

No. scoring 90 and below 94.	No. scoring 94 and better.	Percentage to share in pro rata.
28	10	64.41
82	26	56.84
68	21	45.03
18	12	39.21
17	8	42.22
27	8	48.61
9	2	32.35

public health, even though it involves yearly 2,800,000 gallons of fraud and an imposition of \$28,000,000 upon trade and the public health—equal to nearly three times the value of the whole amount of butterine made in this country. But this drug does not compete with butter; hence its evils are not heard of nor heralded. The successful "get up" of bottles, corks, capsules, wrappers, labels and other likenesses of the genuine ones perpetuate the deception and wrap the dupe in his delusion. Some German lithographic houses make it a practice to produce exact copies of popular or standard labels and spurious packages and send their travelers abroad to push these frauds among the counterfeited trade. This country is a customer and some concerns here are not free from this practice. This matter is as serious as the bridling of our factories, because these counterfeits not only place an illegitimate substitute in the market, for whose paternity standard brands are accused, but they degrade the reputation of the articles which they purport to be and bastardize reputable trade. This reprehensible practice is not confined to the wine and spirit trade. It pervades the trade in relishes and the table condiments which these are intended to enrich to the taste.

The people of the United States drink more carbonated waters than they do milk. These waters are, when properly made, only water and carbonic acid gas. Machinery is not so perfect that the continued mixing of water and gas gives a consistent and even flow of the carbonated beverage; still the product of no two mixers or manufacturers in this country taste alike. Drinkers of ginger ale are sensible of the marked differences in the makers of this drink. There is an impression that any water will do, and when once carbonated is pure. The greater bulk of carbonated beverages manufactured in this country are made from impure waters, unfiltered and unpasteurized. Croton water filled with germs enter into the manufacture of much of our "splits," bottled stuffs and soda fountain fizzes. The drinker never stops to think that the sparkling, fizzy drink may be full of typhoid fever germs and the bacilli of other diseases. Carbonic acid gas is generally fatal to microbes; bacteria are not influenced, as there is still left enough of the air in the water to maintain their life and to promulgate them in the human system. Let every one reflect upon the city water of his own municipal reservoirs for a projection of the possibilities of these aerated bacteria in our daily life.

The medical scientist would tell you that carbonated waters should be made only from pure spring water or from distilled water.

As pure spring water is not a resident of the large cities, where the nests of large soda water factories exist, these summer drink makers would throw up their hands in holy horror at what they would call "aesthetic senselessness." They take fright also at the suggestion of distilling water as being an imposition of unnecessary expense. Even distilled water after having been forced to yield some of its gases and properties by the process of producing it is really injurious to the stomach. It has a tendency to destroy the lining and tissue of the stomach. The palliative is that the addition of salts, essences and syrups correct this. But does it? As water constitutes fully 80 per cent. of all aerated beverages, and as more liquids than solids go into the system the purity of the water used is of vital importance.

The above discussion relates to bona fide products which are thus shown to be full enough of evil in themselves. The counterfeits of them are immeasurably worse and still more dangerous.

## A Need of Federal Food Laws.

National attention and national legislation have been so perverted that the real frauds in trade and the real underminers of the public health have received but little notice and scant treatment. That is because the inspiration for food legislation has been unholy, selfish interest which cared less for the public health than it did for the almighty dollar. The selfishness of class legislation under the guise of protection to the national health is becoming so rampant and bold as to endanger the very principles of our legislative and commercial system. A pure food deserves the freedom of our confines. A harmful product should be killed.

When we have to tax the food of our own producing, and when we have to erect a toll gate at the mouth of every poor man in this land we have drifted from our moorings and degraded the republican principles of our democratic system.

The necessity of free distribution of our domestic food products and the tendency of state legislatures to erect interstate barriers to our internal trade call more and more for the assumption by the national legislature of all legislation relating to food making, haulage and selling.

England has just found that her "local authorities" in acting independently for their localities have succeeded in "making a mess" of things. To fetch things back to their true position Parliament had to pass what is known as the Pure Food and Drug Act. If we expect to provide "the greatest good to the greatest number" Congress must do the food legislating of this country for the "general welfare" of all of our people.

The State of New York furnishes a fit example of the need for a system of strong federal food laws. A bill is now before the legislature of that State to make cities buy locally killed meats for their public institutions, and another bill is before it to tax cans of goods sold or offered for sale in the State the specific sum of one and a half cents each.

Other states are as offensive to general trade. Such provincialism is causing a stronger demand to creep into the public mind for strong broad national legislation which will be both a protection to our food products at home and a certificate of character to those products which go abroad.

# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**SLIGHTLY UNSETTLED CONDITIONS STILL IN NEW YORK—OTHERWISE THE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED—NO LARGE LOTS ON SALE AT PRESENT BUT HELD FOR A HIGHER MARKET—FOREIGN MARKETS STRONGER BUT BUYING THENCE STILL LIGHT.**

The underlying conditions have hardly changed this week from those enumerated in our previous review. In fact, the situation has been very quiet all around, without loss of tone except in the New York market, in which latter the steady offerings of limited quantities, or of 100 barreled lots, have more or less effect upon the present dull condition of trading. In other words, an offering of 100 barrels prime yellow for March delivery in New York would place the market for that small quantity, and which would be about 1c lower than in the previous week, or to 36c, while at the same time it would be impossible to buy an important lot at near that price, in the general disposition of people who hold the latter to wait until there are normal demands by which would be brought out the full tone, and which really lies back of the market to ultimately deciding a materially higher line of prices. But it looks as though not much could be expected of the market this month, at least that not materially better prices are likely to prevail in it, while that there is every probability of a little seesawing taking place until the time when supplies are better grasped or the exporters show themselves interested over buying. In this latter contingency easier prices here are among the probabilities. We think that the recent rather prolonged slack look of affairs has had the effect of bringing out some small lots of crude at the mills at easier prices, but it has not extended in its influence to important lots. Naturally, those mills which are closely sold, having perhaps a tank or two left over, anxious to clean up, particularly as the prices bid give them a fair profit, however slightly easier they are than latterly, and while they have unshaken faith in an ultimately better market, consider that their holdings are of not sufficient consequence to warrant a feeling of postponed selling. There are prompt buyers of any of these small lots that come out at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c or so under the regular selling prices. Some of the larger mills may be induced to sell if the dullness is further protracted, but it does not seem possible that they will do more than shade their recent asking prices, in view of the position of stocks and the well recognized wants for consumption for the season, however delayed the demands. Whatever the tame exhibition, here and there, of demands and prices, it is a fact that very little of the oil comes out for sale, that even the contract deliveries are of small volume, and that on the March deliveries here, hardly more than 2,000 bbls. have been made, while these went into strong hands, or to people who have great faith in the future of the oil market. The disappointing export demand is back of the generally slack look of affairs. When the export demands improve we can look for a better market. Some little

oil will arrive out, particularly to Marseilles this month, not only on contracts made with it several weeks since, but also of low-priced oil sold to it ahead at the beginning of the season, while it is a fact that because some of the foreign markets who were fortunate enough to get some of the cheap oil in September for deliveries through the winter and early spring months, can hardly be brought

to consider the new order of affairs, and delay buying as long as possible. Just how long Marseilles can hold off before forced to buying is a matter of conjecture, while as this is the principal consuming and distributing market of Europe, is a matter of good deal of concern. It will get from shipments last week a fair quantity; these were made on sales three or four weeks since, but it would only be enough to extend for perhaps two or three weeks longer their holding off policy. On the whole, however, it does not look as though Marseilles would be compelled to buy extensively this side of the middle of April, although it may figure intermediately on moderate quantities. Yet the foreign markets are firmer than last week, although, as indicated, they are not close to the buying basis here,

<b>ASBESTOS</b> <b>FIRE-FELT COVERINGS</b> PURE ASBESTOS, ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF, REPLETE WITH AIR CELLS, PERFECT NON-CONDUCTORS, STRONG, LIGHT, FLEXIBLE, EASILY APPLIED. MADE IN SECTIONS THREE FEET LONG FIT STANDARD PIPE 2 INCH TO 16 INCHES. <b>H. W. JOHNS MFG CO.</b> NEW YORK · CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · BOSTON MAKE ROOFING MATERIALS, LIQUID PAINTS & STAINS, ELECTRICAL MATERIALS.
--

R. H. FERGUSON, President.

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## **KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.** **REFINING CO.,** **COTTONSEED OIL,**

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,  
 Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,  
 Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

### SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

**Kentucky Refining Co.,**

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

however easier the latter is this week than then. For instance, Hull, English, went up early this week 3d., and Marseilles rather more firmly bids the prices it offered in the previous week. There may be some disposition to hold off buying to await the extent of the left over seed to be obtained. Some of the mills in the near Atlantic sections, as well as those in Texas, which had stopped crushing, are at work again on a little of this seed, feeling that they can afford to pay the prices for it, with the probabilities of the oil market, and perhaps in the current market rates. Of course, this left over seed makes only an off grade oil, but whatever of it is made is in some degree good enough for olive oil admixturing, and if not for that the remainder for the soap kettle, while it all is a factor against the general grades of oil. It does not look as though much of this seed will be obtained, notwithstanding the full prices for it, as compared with previous seasons, on the larger wants for planting, and the fact that the short crop of it has been more extensively used as well for fertilizing. But it would probably be unwise just now to further stimulate prices of oil, or to have them stimulated by demands to provoke a scurrying over the country for seed supplies on the part of the mills; whatever quantities they might obtain, there would be by that much greater difficulty in reaching some of the high prices calculated upon before the season closes for the oil. It is, of course, not a matter to be considered after the close of April, the probabilities of getting left over seed supplies, while the chances are that in the interim not

enough seed will be had to make a material impression upon the market. However, it does not seem probable that a decided course of the oil market is likely to materialize this side of May, and that meanwhile some further advantage may be had by buyers. Indeed, it is possible that the New York market may settle to 35c for prime yellow, before the weakness is out of it, as it would not require much of a pressure to sell on the dull trading to send the market there, while it might be brought about on offerings of 100 barreled lots, on the slack demands, and the loss would not be material on any possible nearby reactions. But just now 35½c is bid by Marseilles for limited quantities, and it may be that the market here has touched bottom. While cotton oil has not depended materially upon the course of the lard market thus far this season, yet unquestionably a firmer condition of lard would now help it, since freer demands from the compound lard trading would be welcomed in consideration of the dullness of export markets, and the more reserved buying of the soap trade even in this country, which latter has had as a restraining influence an easier tallow market, however good the undertone of the latter. It

looks as though an improved lard market would change the tone of the situation for all fats, while the attitude of the foreign markets in conservative buying is back of the tameness in every commodity. Up to this writing the sales in New York since our last have been only 1,100 bbls. prime yellow, for March delivery, at 37c down to 36½c and 36c, and 800 bbls. white at 30½c, chiefly at 30½c, while at the mills there have been sold 14 tanks crude at 29½c@30c.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

The La Parle Obesity Soap Company, of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to manufacture soaps, etc. Corporators: O. Sellick, W. L. Briggs, of Huntington, W. Va.; C. W. Crawford, of Washington, D. C.; C. E. Cook, J. H. Plummer, of New York City. J. H. Plummer, New York City, is the attorney of the company, which is a West Virginia corporation.

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MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**ELBERT & GARDNER, 19 Whitehall St., New York,**

EXPORTERS OF

**COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED....



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MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

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Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.  
Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.














Providence, R. I., Dec. 15, 1899.  
This eight-inch belt of ours, running 1,400 feet per minute, drives machine shop. Being unable to get photo when running, we clamped belt on both pulleys, to show slack, which is greater when running than here shown, the upper part dropping to 3 to 4 inches of lower side, yet driving perfectly. We think very highly of Cling-Surface. Before using it this belt was quite tight.  
GORHAM MFG. CO., Silvermiths.  
J. M. Bogle, M. M.

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190-196 Virginia St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—The situation presents singular conditions. With supplies more closely sold than usual, yet if any attempt is made to sell further buyers are found very indifferent. There has been no further change in their favor this week, yet the market is slack and the situation generally is tame. The loss from the best prices is just the  $\frac{1}{4}$ c noted in our previous review, in that where city in hogheads had been sold latterly as high as  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, it sold last week, as then noted, at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, and up to this writing this week is at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, at which the last sales were made, while on Tuesday it was bid for 50 hogheads more, and on Wednesday it was called  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, with subsidence of demand because the London sale then came "unchanged," and although only 500 casks were offered at the sale, only 150 casks were sold. Yet at the same time if city tallow had been offered at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c it would have been taken up. It had been held previous to the London sale that the tallow market in New York was possibly in better shape than appeared on the surface, that "shippers would not show their hands because of the immaterial quantities to be had for near deliveries," but the London sale really showed dullness there, and indicated that buyers were not anxious. The fact remains, however, that city tallow is scarce for this month, that it is practically sold up for the time, while that when any business has taken place it has been for April delivery, and which latter was the case for the 200 hogheads sold last Friday, the last sale up to the present writing, and which was at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. There is no question but that Europe will buy a good deal of tallow in the near future, but that it will hold off as long as possible. Tallow would be good property if associated and other fats had better support. But it has lacked support from any recent exhibition of the hard market, if from sentiment alone concerning the hog product, while it has looked a little bit absurd to find tallow at a higher range of prices at the West than the lard product, although the West has more recently come down in its prices of tallow at least  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The exporters have the tallow market more at the variableness of their demands

just now than usual, and because the dull home trade wants. The competition of the Western soapmakers for the Eastern trade in soap is more vigorous, and by that much demands for tallow from the local trade are shortened. If does not seem, however, as though buyers would get a materially further, if any additional advantage on tallow. We had doubts of a  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c price being sustained for city in hogheads, and expressed ourselves that way last week, but at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c there would seem to be a reason for a fair degree of steadiness, unless there should be a period of prolonged dullness. The city edible is in moderate supply, and the melters do not vary in their views over the price of it, with  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c asked. The country-made comes in very moderately and is not in excessive supply, despite the conservative demands of the home trade; sales of 250,000 pounds in lots at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, as to quality. The Western markets, as before noted, have come down in price, where demands are of a slack order. Chicago sold a line of packers' grade in tanks at 59-16c, and this would equal hardly more than 5 11-16c for tierced lots there, although we quote them at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, but which is at least  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower than the late price there. At Chicago, prime packers quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, No. 1 do. at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, No. 2 do. at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, city renderers at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, prime country at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, No. 2 do. at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.

In New York on Thursday, it was possible to buy lots of 50 hogheads city, perhaps 100 hogheads altogether, at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. Some melters would not sell at that price, but the fact remains that demands are very slack at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. It is probable that the contract deliveries to the home trade will go in at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for about 225 hogheads, but our later report to Friday night, on page 42, will show the result.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There has not been more than a moderate demand. Some lots of Western have been received and sold at easier prices, on the slack wants of refiners, and there has been some export business in

city. Western quoted at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c, and city about  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—Although a good deal had been sold in New York at its recent decline to  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c, and about 150,000 pounds more this week, yet the market steadily favors buyers at that, in the desire of pressers to prevent accumulations, or to keep well sold ahead. The local refiners are well supplied, and exporters have to be depended upon to relieve the market. The Western markets are also easy, where, however, a good business has been done latterly at the decline, including, it is reported, 100,000 pounds at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c, but  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c is generally asked there.

Later—It is steadily offered at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c, as the pressers are against making accumulations, as they desire the room, while they have to depend upon export demands to use up their surplus;  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c is bid.

**GREASE.**—The local pressers are buying more freely, but the exporters are somewhat indifferent. The supplies are not large of desirable grades, while prices are for the most part steadily held. "A" white quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, "B" white at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, yellow at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, and bone and house at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. At Chicago, brown quoted at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c, yellow at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c, and white at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There is a disposition to hold prices firmly, although demands for supplies are noway urgent. At the same time accumulations are moderate. White quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c, and yellow at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—The demands are rather light at present, but supplies are well sold up and the tone of the market is rather firm. Quoted at \$4.65@4.70 for car lots.

**LARD OIL.**—The consumption continues large, but it is satisfied more by the accumulations of the manufacturers, while fresh demands upon the market are of a moderate order. A quickened lard market would stimulate demands for the oil. (quotations are 50@51c.)

(For Friday's Closings, see page 44.)

Plans have been perfected by local capitalists to build a new oil mill refinery, and ice plant combined at West Point, La. The plant is to cost \$100,000. The company will be known as the Clay County Cotton Oil & Refining Company. It will manufacture and refine cotton seed oil and will have a twenty-ton ice plant in connection. The directors are: J. W. Keyes, J. E. Carothers, J. H. McCord, S. L. Hearn, Isham Evans. The latter gentleman was elected president. It is the purpose of the organization to build and equip for business as soon as possible.

**WELCH & WELCH,**  
SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS,  
**Tallow and Grease,**  
121 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

**LION BRAND 98% Powdered Caustic Soda.**

Strongest and Purest in the Market.

Bbls. about 450 lbs.

Also  
All...

**SOAP MATERIALS.**

**WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO., 383 West St., New York City.**

**WOOL OPERATIONS IN MARSEILLES.**

United States Consul Skinner writes from Marseilles, France, under recent date:

"The new business year opens with an advance in prices amounting to from 5 to 12 per cent. for all classes of wools. The local movement amounted to 156,045 bales during 1897 and 156,873 bales during 1898. During 1899 the total importations at Marseilles were less by 14,559 bales than during the preceding year. This diminution is attributed largely to the great mortality among the sheep of Syria and Mesopotamia, and to some extent to the low prices prevailing early in the year. A summary for the year 1899 shows that the stock on hand Dec. 31, 1898, amounted to 31,000 bales; arrivals during the year, 141,314 bales; sold or forwarded in transit during 1899, 154,814 bales; stock on hand Dec. 31, 1899, 17,500 bales. During the calendar year 1899, the declared value of Marseilles wool exported to the United States amounted to \$363,234.26."

**SALT.**

Many of the users of salt throughout the country are complaining of the high price the manufacturer is charging now. As a matter of fact this price is not high. It is only high when compared with the ruinous price that was charged by the manufacturers during last year. Taking Chicago, for example, salt last year was sold for \$2.25 a ton. From this sum must be deducted the cost of freight and handling, which amounted to \$1 a ton, which would leave a net price of \$1.25 a ton. It has been proved that it is impossible to manufacture salt at a less rate than \$2.50 a ton, therefore, it will be seen that there was a loss on every ton of salt sold. The cause of this state of affairs was an oversupply. Now, however, there is no oversupply and the price charged to-day, \$4 a ton, really only gives the manufacturer a fair profit. Of course, in winter salt is higher in Chicago than it is in summer, because it has to be shipped in by rail, and rail freights are very materially higher than lake freights. The salt manufacturer has now got the business all in hand for the first time, and has a chance to secure a fair profit for the money invested.

\*The Skagit Indian Fish Company, of Fairhaven, Wash., has been incorporated. Corporators: J. Cudahy, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Webster, T. Hudson, both of Fairhaven, Wash.

**CUDAHY'S ARMOURDALE PLANT.**

The raising of the Kingan property at Armourdale, preparatory to the building of the big Cudahy packing plant, has been completed and in place of the deserted structures and crumbled walls there have arisen acres of new buildings, with smokestacks towering skyward, the gigantic plant of the Cudahy Packing Co.

The buildings, switch tracks and holdover pens occupy nearly twenty acres of land and every available inch of space is occupied to an advantage. The main building, which is seven stories high and partitioned into smoke houses, ham house and sausage works, beef and hog cutting departments, cold storage and chilling rooms, ice plant, power house, boiler room, machine shops and glue factory, is already completed and partly equipped for operation.

This gigantic plant will be run almost entirely by electricity. There will be hundreds of motors distributed throughout the plant fed by a giant generator in the engine room to supply the power needed to run the thousands of machines used in preparing and packing the meat.

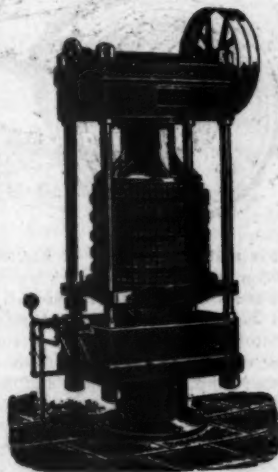
The first wheels of the institution have already begun to move, for in one corner of the plant is located the machine shops which are

busy helping the carpenters and masons in the work of construction.

The ground for the new plant was broken last July and there has been employed continually a force of between 400 and 500 men on the construction. In material there has been used 12,000,000 brick, or 652 carloads, 8,000,000 feet of lumber, or 471 carloads, seventy-three carloads of cement, twenty-four carloads of lime, twenty carloads of iron, 198 carloads of marble stone, twenty-two carloads of nails, eight carloads of sewer pipe, ten carloads of iron, twelve carloads of cap stones, 10,566 cubic feet of sand, and 8,582 cubic feet of crushed rock.

The new plant is scheduled to open about May 1, but the contractors are not sure that it will be ready for operation sixty days beyond that, for there is much to be done yet and great inconvenience is being experienced in getting material needed for putting on the finishing touches.

Articles of incorporation of the Hope Cotton Oil Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. The offices and places of business will be located at Hope, Ark., and Bonham, Tex. The capital stock is \$50,000, of which \$47,000 has been subscribed. The officers are J. W. Russell, president; A. B. Scarborough, vice-president; W. Y. Foster, secretary and treasurer.



## HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

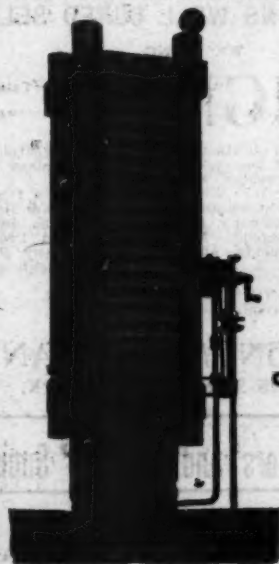
Doors swing open to remove crackling.  
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.  
Full pressure at any point.  
No blocking required.

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THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

## The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill  
AND Linseed Oil Mill

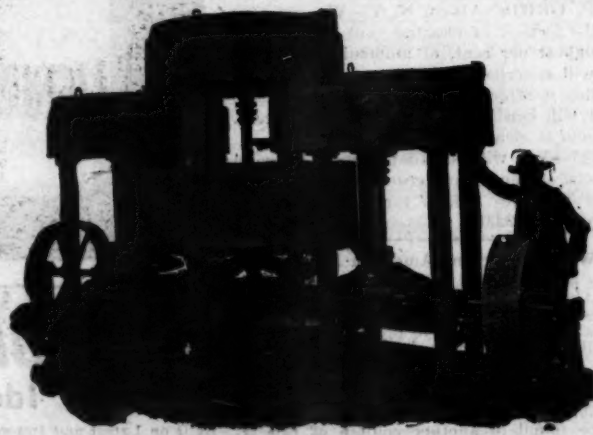
### MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps  
Cake Formers, Meal Cookers  
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System  
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements  
and the Very Best.



SET OF 50-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

## Pork Packing.

The closing week of the winter packing season has witnessed a fairly liberal marketing of hogs for the time of year. The returns indicate a total of 490,000 for Western slaughtering, compared with 475,000 the preceding week, and 470,000 two weeks ago. For the corresponding time last year the number was 415,000 and two years ago 435,000. From November 1 the total, according to preliminary returns and estimates, is 8,675,000, against 9,720,000 last year. That implies a decrease of 1,045,000, which comparison is not likely to be essentially changed by complete returns for the season. The quality has been holding up well.

With the single exception of last year's high record, the season now closed shows a larger number of hogs killed in the West than in any previous winter. The average cost of hogs appears to have been approximately 80c per 100 pounds higher than last year, or about 22 per cent., and the highest for a in any previous winter. The average cost of likely to show some increases, as the quality of the winter's offerings has been more uniformly good than ordinarily indicated. The season has favored feeding operations, and has been more than usually free from disease among swine.

For twelve months ending March 1 the total Western packing represents 22,200,000 hogs, against 23,650,000 for the preceding year—a decrease of 1,450,000 hogs.

Special reports show that the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 28—	1899-00.	1898-99.
Chicago	2,860,000	3,249,000
Kansas City	970,000	1,220,000
Omaha	715,000	791,000
St. Louis	635,000	729,000
Indianapolis	412,000	442,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	130,000	171,000
Cudahy, Wis.	210,000	275,000
Cincinnati	270,000	297,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	490,000	468,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	255,000	279,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	160,000	191,000
Sioux City, Ia.	215,000	156,000
St. Paul, Minn.	170,000	168,000
Louisville, Ky.	155,000	196,000
Cleveland, O.	175,000	182,000
Wichita, Kan.	65,000	52,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	98,000	109,000
Detroit, Mich.	110,000	136,000
Bloomington, Ill.	45,000	40,600
Marshalltown, Ia.	51,000	45,300
Clinton, Ia.	44,000	33,500
Above and all other.	8,675,000	9,720,000
—Cincinnati Price Current, March 1.		

## Answers to Correspondents.

F.—Hams after being cured will keep in cold storage indefinitely. But the temperature must be kept steady and low. There is no question that fully cured hams will not keep for years, if desired, in cold storage.

J. P. ORRIS, Attica, N. Y.—We can give you the method of treating your blood to get the highest per cent. of ammonia possible if you will describe in detail your method of handling it after obtaining it from the cattle. Blood will run between 17 and 18 per cent. ammonia if clean and dry.

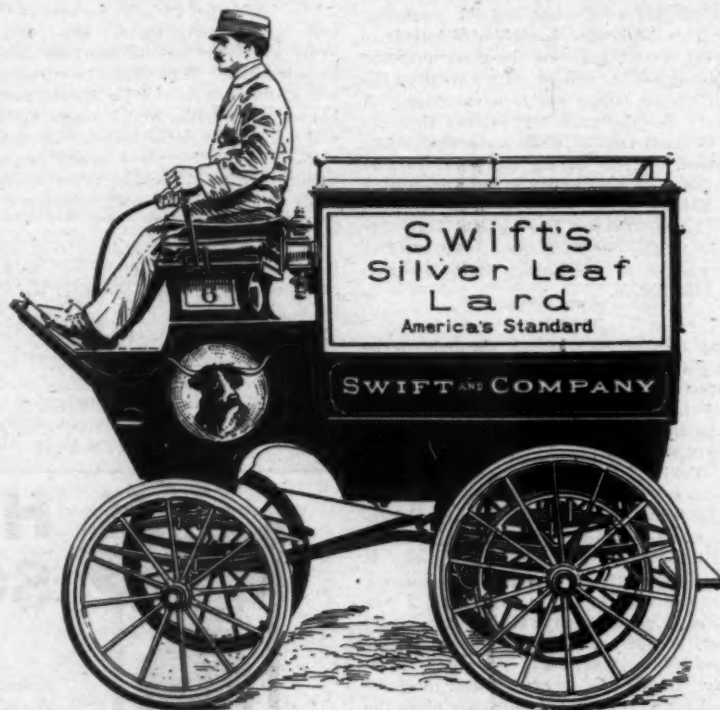
"659."—You will find that sausage recipe in our book on the Manufacture of Sausages, together with two others for the same kind. The price is \$2.00.

## Would Represent American Houses.

The firm of Leopold Warschauer, 32 Fairlawn Grove, Chiswick, W., London, England, desires to represent good American houses in neutral lard, tallow, oleo, provisions and cotton oil. The very fact that this firm represents the famous house of Anton Jurgens, Oesch, Holland, is a sufficient guarantee for the responsibility and trustworthiness of Mr. Leopold Warschauer, whose advertisement will be found in another column of this issue. We are reliably informed that his financial standing also is fully satisfactory.

## SWIFT AND COMPANY'S AUTOMOBILE.

Swift and Company, the big Chicago packers, during the last couple of months, have been doing a very neat piece of advertising. They have had made to their order an automobile wagon, such as is used for delivery purposes, painted in the well-known Swift red with their name and the mention of their premium hams and bacon on the sides.



This wagon is under the charge of Electrician A. D. Boyer, who was an electrician on board the United States steamer Brooklyn with Admiral Schley at the battle of Santiago. The automobile is operated by a single lever that regulates the power from a storage battery. This lever applies and releases the brake and directs the motion backward or forward. The mechanism is so arranged that the full power is not required on level streets, but when an up-grade is reached the extra power necessary can be applied so that the speed may not be dimin-

ished. It will run from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, and can turn in one-half of the space required by an ordinary team or wagon. The truck weighs 1,500 pounds, and the cost of the vehicle was \$3,200. It was manufactured by the Woods Motor Vehicle Company, of Chicago, and is in every way as thoroughly an up-to-date automobile as can be found anywhere. "During the last few

months it has been operated in most of the large cities of the country. Swift and Company have just procured another, though larger, wagon of the same kind.

\* The recent four days' sale of Hereford cattle at the Kansas City (Mo.) Stockyards included many of the best cattle of these well known herds. Two hundred blue-blooded white faces from the ranches of C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.; T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; W. S. Van Natta, Attica, Ind., and Scott & March, Belton, Mo.



## "PROVISIONS WELL CURED SELL"

BY USING

Established  
1883

**LIGNUM**

Established  
1885

For smoking you obtain the sweet and delightful flavor which the trade of to-day demands for first-class Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Sausages, Tongues, etc.

Do the trade use it? Well, yes! Here are a few: Armour & Company, Swift and Company, Roke & Brother, Armour Packing Company, F. Bechtel & Sons, International Packing Company, North Packing and Provision Company, Boston Packing and Provision Company, Passaic Beef Company, A. A. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia, and many others.

Write us and SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER. Carload lots a specialty.

**THE LIGNUM COMPANY,**  
177 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK.

## A. LANDAU & CO., Packers' and Butchers' Supplies

### Ideal Beef and Hog Travelers

Built on Latest and Improved Ideas. Run Smooth as a Bicycle. Samples Submitted on Application. Estimates Furnished on Entire Plants of Tracing, Hangers, etc.  
MAIN AND MORGAN STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 1, By Mr. Cochrane, of New York: Petitions of C. M. Bray, of Kinderhook, N. Y., and Solomon Sharp and others, of Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y., for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Connell: Petitions of C. Ruland, J. F. Sayer, J. W. Clouse, and others, of Moscow, Pa., favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

March 2, by Mr. Prince: Petition of S. Dailey and others in the dairy business, Port Bryon, Ill., favoring the Grout bill, relating to dairy products; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Wilson, of Arizona: Resolution of the National Live Stock Association, favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1439, to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

March 3, by Mr. Bell: Petition of J. J. Ellis, of Undercliff, Col., favoring the Grout bill, relating to dairy products; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

March 5, by Mr. Alexander: Petition of Charles M. Rider and other citizens of Sardinia, N. Y., for legislation relating to the transportation of dairy or food products; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Bell: Petitions of A. W. Galloway, of Montrose; Chris. Zorn, of Rye; J. Russell and Chris. Karst, of Apache; A. E. Crawford, of Lamar, Col., favoring the Grout bill, relating to dairy products; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. McCleary: Petition of John Paulson, Aug. Boettcher, J. G. Poschke, Frank Bauer and J. L. Stewart, all of the State of Minnesota, favoring the Grout bill, relating to dairy products; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Needham: Petition of Wagner Leather Company and other business firms in the State of California, urging the repeal of the war revenue duty on hides; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Sherman: Petition of J. G. Dorrance and others of Camden, N. Y., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine; referred to Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota: Petition of Charles Grandstard and F. V. Bridges, of Washington county, Minn., in favor of the Grout bill, taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Stewart, of Wisconsin: Resolutions of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, favoring the Grout bill, relating to dairy products; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

## MEAT CANNING.

## XVIII.

## Canned Turkey and Beef Tongue.

Select the turkeys, cut them up in pieces, after cleaning well, and cook in boiling water two hours. Remove the pieces and take out from them all the bones and sinews. Then take the beef tongues, which have been cured in mild sweet pickle of 75 degrees and cook them. After the tongues are sufficiently cooked skin them and then mix them with the turkey meat and chop very fine or mince together in sausage machine. Season the whole with 10 ounces white pepper, 3 ounces curry powder, 2 ounces mace and 1 ounce cayenne pepper, to each 100 pounds of chopped meat. With the stuffing machine stuff into the pound cans, 13 ounces meat, as this article is almost invariably sold by gross weight. Wipe the cans clean, cap them, leaving the center vent open. Process the 1-pound cans in dry steam, giving them one hour and a half at 3 pounds pressure, having the retort exhaust closed. When the required time has elapsed, shut off steam and blow off pressure on retort slowly. Remove the cans and stop the vents quickly. The cans are again placed in the retort and boiled off for an hour and a half at 4 pounds pressure. The cans are then removed, run to the shower room and showered until cool.

## Canned Turkey.

Turkey for this purpose must be well cooked before putting into the cans. The fowl is cut up into pieces suitable for the sized can to be employed. In 2-pound cans put 2 ounces good clear bone jelly, filling the rest with the cooked turkey. The seasoning employed for 100 pounds fowl is 12 ounces white pepper, 2 pounds fine salt and 2 ounces curry powder. In 2-pound cans are placed 1 pound 10 ounces turkey. Wipe the cans clean, cap them and leave the center vents open. Process in dry steam in the retort, giving the 2-pound cans one hour and three-quarters at 3 pounds pressure. When sufficient time has elapsed, shut steam off retort and blow off pressure very slowly. Take the cans from the retort and stop the vents

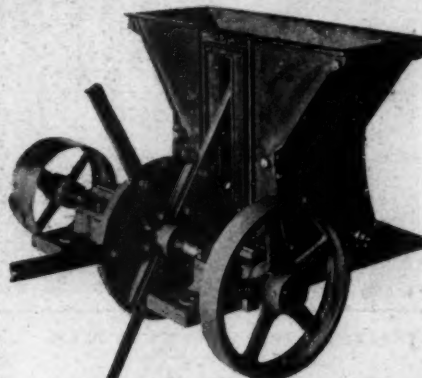
quickly; then replace the cans in the retort and boil off for one and three-quarter hours at 8 pounds pressure. When the time is up for this, remove the cans from the retort and run them to the shower room, where they are showered until cool, after which they are sent to the wash room and subsequently, labeled.

Note—In processing cans in the retort with dry steam, and exhaust closed, always open the exhaust for a moment in order to blow out any water present. If this precaution is neglected, any water present is liable to rise over the lower tier of cans and enter the vents, thus getting into the cans and causing great injury to the goods.

## NEW BUTTERINE FACTORY.

The International Packing Company of Chicago and Sioux City have opened a butterine factory in connection with their Chicago packinghouse. Mr. J. J. Murray has been engaged to manage this department. Mr. Murray has perfected an entirely new process for the manufacture of butterine, and it is expected that this new candidate for the favor of the butterine market of the country will cut quite a figure in the very near future.

You will save power and money by using the Sackett Pulverizer, a perfect machine for manipulating fertilizers.



Made in two sizes, No. 10 and No. 12.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**A. J. SACKETT,**  
BALTIMORE, Mo., U. S. A.

		<b>R. D. LANE &amp; CO.</b> FORMERLY WITH GARLOCK PACKING COMPANY ...MANUFACTURERS OF... <b>SPECIAL PACKINGS</b> FOR STEAM, WATER AND AMMONIA, ETC. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY: PHILA. BRANCH: 104 N. FIFTH ST.      83 CENTRE ST., N. Y.	
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## FORCED SALE of packinghouse machinery on Thursday March 15th at 11 A. M., 188 Monroe Street, New York.

The entire contents of the large packinghouse of Frederick Bohnet, bankrupt, established 1850, will be sold at public sale by Lewis E. Birdseye, trustee. An exceptional opportunity for packers, wholesale and retail butchers, and dealers in second-hand machinery to obtain up-to-date machinery, general packinghouse fixtures and office furniture at a great sacrifice. These goods will be sold without favor to the highest bidder.

This plant can be inspected by applying to the trustee at his office, 45th Street and 1st Avenue, New York.

(Signed) **Nathaniel A. Prentis,**  
Referee in Bankruptcy.  
**Edward Swann,**  
Attorney for Trustee.

# FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1833.  
INCORPORATED 1884.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

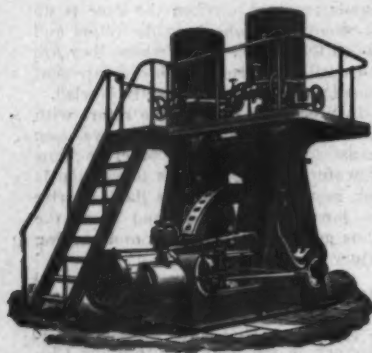
S. B. RINKHART, President.  
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice Pres.  
H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.  
EZRA FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.  
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice  
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.

**CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.**

**STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.**

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,  
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**



**NOT talk but DO,  
Counts.....**

We are running a ten-ton refrigeration and ice-making plant in this city on the

**Exhaust from two small pumps.**

If you have exhaust steam going to waste write us. If you have a compression plant and want to increase your capacity, we can use your exhaust for ice making! Better write us.

**McCRARY ICE MACHINE CO.,**

110 Liberty Street, New York.

**JOHN R. ROWAND,  
MANUFACTURER OF**

## CHARCOAL

**Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated**  
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;  
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.  
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing  
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized  
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and  
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality  
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering  
agent.  
Yours truly,  
JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and  
Cold Storage Co.

### WOLF'S NEW CONTRACTS.

The Fred W. Wolf Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of the Linde ice machine, have recently closed the following contracts:

Anglo-American Provision Co., Chicago, Ill., substituting for their two existing Arctic cylinders, Linde cylinders, each having a capacity of 50 tons of refrigeration every 24 hours; Standard Hop and Malt Brewing Co., Guttenberg, N. J., replacing existing De La Vergne cylinder with two Linde cylinders of about 25 tons capacity each; Jos. S. Albers, Hertogenbosch, Holland, one 12-ton Linde refrigerating machine; Fabrica de Hielo, Manila, P. I., U. S. A., one 25-ton steam condenser; A. Hambach & Co., Seattle, Wash., refrigerating coils; The Geo. Ringler Co., New York city, direct expansion piping; T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., direct expansion piping; Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Neb., direct expansion piping; D. Lutz & Sons, Alleghany, Pa., direct expansion piping; J. V. Goode, Fort Worth, Tex., one 40-ton Linde machine and ice making plant; Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., direct expansion piping; Armour & Co., So. Omaha, Neb., one

50-ton ammonia condenser; Crystal Ice Co., So. Enith, O. T., one 40-ton Linde refrigerating machine and 10-ton ice plant complete; New Athens Brewing Co., New Athens, Ill., one 25-ton Linde refrigerating machine and brewing plant complete; Dallas Brewery, Dallas, Tex., direct expansion piping; Rockwood Bros., New York city, 12-ton Linde refrigerating machine for candy factory; Crystal Ice Co., Denver, Colo., one 85-ton Linde refrigerating machine and 40-ton ice plant complete.

### BUTTER AND COLD STORAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A party of twenty-three Eastern commission men, half of whom are members of the New York Merchants Exchange, and who attended the creamerymen's annual convention at Lincoln, Neb., have been visiting at Denver. Mr. Snyder on behalf of the party, said that all but three of them were bound for Manila, for the purpose of looking into the butter trade in the Philippine Islands. "We have been sending butter to the islands," said Mr. Snyder, "but it has been impossible for the commission men to gain the information they desire through the government. The authorities have sent out sample shipments to foreign countries to determine if possible whether this country can compete with Australia in this branch of commerce. The tests have never been satisfactory to us, so we will look after the matter ourselves in the case of the Philippines." Several of the party have taken occasion to confer with Denver capitalists as to the establishment of an immense cold-storage plant in Manila, and the information is given out that within sixty days a company is to be incorporated with this purpose in view, the capitalization to be \$500,000.

Denver men are to constitute a part of the control, but James H. Snyder of the commission firm of Droste & Snyder, New York City, is to be the president.

## Engineering Department

**PRODUCE REFRIGERATING  
COMPANY....**

Madison Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Manager.

Complete plants designed and built for the economical and correct handling of all perishable products. Specialists in all classes of refrigeration. Plans, specifications and supervisions. Consultation and expert services. Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

### IMPORTANT ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

The much talked of contract for furnishing the electrical apparatus for the St. Louis Refrigerating and Cold Storage Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been decided this week and the order given to the Crocker-Wheeler Company of New York. The importance of this sale is thoroughly understood when it is known that this cold storage warehouse will be built only with one purpose in view, and that is to make it the model cold storage warehouse of this country. The competition to sell them the various lines of machinery for which they were in the market made the result to the various concerns who were given contracts of great value. Their first order will consist of two 224-kw generators, 500 volts, and 38 motors, ranging in size from 1-hp to 35-hp, also two special double field motor dynamos, size 15 D, making in all a total of about 500-hp.

The Crocker Wheeler Company have also been given the contract for a 448-kw generator and a 475-kw generator, 300 volts, by the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich.

# Ice and Refrigeration

—The City Ice Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, has increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

—It is estimated that there are over 200,000,000 eggs in cold storage in Chicago. The cold weather and snow storms have raised the price from six to nine cents a dozen.

—The Owosso (Mich.) Cold Storage Company has been incorporated. Capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: E. F. Dudley, Anna L. Dudley, W. H. Avery, all of Owosso.

—The Troy (N. Y.) Cold Storage Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. Incorporators: M. E. Lawler, J. H. Cavanaugh, both of Troy; W. K. Frost, of Albany; J. P. Morton, attorney, Troy.

—The articles of incorporation of the Owosso (Mich.) Cold Storage Co. have been filed. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by E. F. Dudley and L. Dudley, H. S. Hadsall, William H. Avery and A. D. Whipple.

—It is estimated that Eli Minch, of Bridge-ton, N. J., lost about 10,000 baskets of apples which, if kept in a cool place, could have been sold for thirty cents each. Eli now has in view the building of a cold storage plant at his place on Water street.

—The Neosho Ice Company, of Neosho, Mo., has been incorporated, for manufacturing ice. Capital, \$30,000. Incorporators: A. Busch, A. Nicond, A. Ruemmel, all of St. Louis; E. Haas, C. Haas, both of Neosho.

—The Islip Hygeia Ice Company, of Islip, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture ice. Capital, \$13,000. Corporators: C. T. Smith, F. S. Whitham, G. B. Howell, F. Par-

ker, J. E. King, all of Islip, and J. Wood, attorney, Sayville.

—Gifford Bros., of Hudson, N. Y., are making the castings for the new ice plant to be installed in Jacob Ruppert's brewery, New York city. It is said that this will be the most extensive plant of its kind in the United States.

—The Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 West Washington street, Chicago, has taken a contract for refrigerating machines to be installed in the packinghouse of C. D. W. Bowers, of Catasaugua, Pa., and in the market of John Gartland, Canandaigua, N. Y.

## A REPUTED NEW REFRIGERANT.

It is reported that Professor Rollin C. Wooster, of Newark, N. J., has discovered a new chemical for freezing, which promises to be as interesting as liquid air, though less expensive. This alleged new marvel of chemistry looks like common salt and is said to be quite indestructible. At a recent experiment at the professor's laboratory, a glass jar was filled with a pint of water. Into this was then dropped half a pound of the salt, which quickly dissolved. The water, which a moment before had registered 60 degrees as it came from the faucet, dropped in thirty seconds to a temperature of 20 degrees.

It is claimed that Professor Wooster's purpose in this discovery is not only to furnish an inexpensive and rapidly made refrigerant for household purposes, but also to devise a chemical that will take the place of ice in tropical countries, and at sea, where it may

be impossible or difficult to obtain it.

[The above sounds well, but we fail to see anything startling, new or original in this reputed discovery. It is well known that there are many refrigerating mixtures, notably ammonium nitrate with other substances and other ordinary chemical salts when dissolved in water, that will produce the same effects. Ed. Nat. Prov.]

## MR. ALLEN'S NEW PATENT.

Mr. Frank Allen, president of the Allen Ice Machine Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has further shown his genius by an invention concerning the art of manufacturing temperature-equalizing coils.

This invention relates to the art of manufacturing temperature-equalizing coils for heating or cooling purposes generally, and which are especially applicable to ammonia and other refrigerating machines. The object of the invention is to produce such coils of the desired size quickly, conveniently and inexpensively.

Mr. Allen, under date of March 6, 1900, has secured a patent from Washington upon these improvements.

As the matter now stands, no one may legally manufacture these improved temperature-equalizers except Mr. Allen's company, to which he has assigned his patent. Under the terms of the patent it is also now illegal for any one to use this apparatus if illegally manufactured by any concern except Mr. Allen's company.

Newton Electric Company, of New York City, has been incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of \$1,000. Directors—Dudley C. Newton, William J. Newton and Bernard J. Isicke, of New York city.

\* According to Secretary Randall, of the Minnesota State Fair, the cattle exhibition to be held in that State next fall will, in point of numbers as to cattle and exhibitors and in other features, be one of the greatest in the world.

# P & B INSULATING PAPERS ARE THE BEST.



SEND FOR OUR  
SAMPLE BOOK.

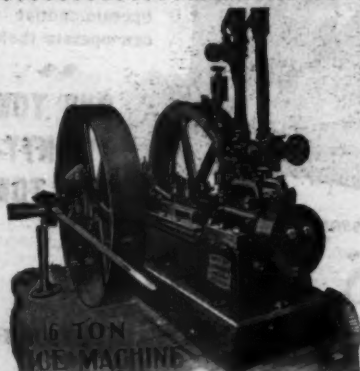
THEY ARE FREE FROM IMITATION ROPE STOCK.  
THEY ARE THOROUGHLY AIR TIGHT, MOISTURE PROOF AND ODORLESS.  
THEY CONTAIN NO TAR, NO GROUND WOOD OR DETERIORATING STOCK.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, wherever perfect insulation is desired

Endorsed by the leading packers and cold storage architects the world over.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue.  
P & B Products, 81 and 83 John Street, N. Y.  
Philadelphia Office, 48 North Fourth Street.



## COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

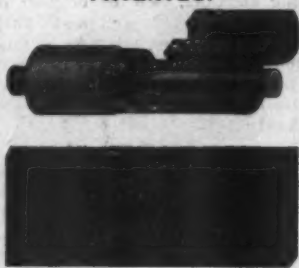
229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

PATENTED.



# NONPAREIL CORK. The Greatest Coal Saver...

SECTIONAL COVERINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND BRINE PIPES.

Our Nonpareil Cork (in sheets) should be used wherever perfect insulation is desired, and is the best for cold storage warehouses, ice plants, hotels, refrigerator cars, brine and ammonia tanks.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS.

NONPAREIL CORK MFG. CO., 90 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

## WHERE RUNS THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Where the mild Mohawk meanders,  
Where the lakes and pleasant streams,  
Among the vales and mountains,  
Lie still in silver dreams;

Where the touch of Nature's kindness  
Comes down upon the earth,  
To paint the smiling landscape  
In scenes of radiant mirth;

Of laughing brooks and meadows,  
Where daisies come between  
The sunshine and the shadow,  
That glorify the green;

Where the mountains in the distance  
Sleep allent all the day,  
In purple robes of morning,  
In twilight robes of gray;

Where hamlet, town and city  
Thrive as the green bay tree  
Beneath the fostering care of  
The only N. Y. C.;

There every man is happy,  
There every woman, blest—  
They simply press the button,  
The Central does the rest.

William J. Lampton.

for miles, overlooking the beautiful valleys nestled in among the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains. Next is reached the valley of the Delaware river, which the trains follow through Delaware Water Gap, conceded to be one of the most picturesque spots in America, the river and the railroad track fighting for the right of way through a great gap in the mountains cut by the ceaseless washing of the waters of the river. For miles the track curves in and about the Blue Ridge mountains, each successive turn presenting a picture seemingly more beautiful than the last. At Mount Pocono an altitude of 1,900 feet is reached, and from here on the train descends through the mountains and foothills almost to the edge of the Hudson river, the last hundred miles having been for the most part beside the picturesque old Morris and Essex canal. \*\*\*

## Liverpool Stocks.

	March 1, 1900.	Feb. 1, 1900.
Bacon, boxes .....	10,000	11,500
Hams, boxes .....	5,000	4,400
Shoulders, boxes .....	3,700	2,200
Cheese, boxes .....	41,800	46,400
Butter, packages .....	11,200	13,500
Lard, tierces .....	24,000	26,800
Lard, other kinds, tons .....	750	1,040

## UNIQUE STOCKYARD EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

The Stockyards Companies, of Chicago, will send a unique exhibit to the Paris Exposition in the shape of a model of a stockyards packinghouse. The exhibit will afford an opportunity to see just how cattle are received and handled from the time the stock cars arrive until the dressed meat is received for shipment.

The model will be eight feet square, and will cost over \$5,000. Glass windows to the number of 1,500 will give a view of the work being performed in the various departments by puppets, while tiny switch engines will constantly bring into the receiving pens fresh cattle. Others will switch the filled refrigerator cars back to the main tracks.

The model will contain an electric plant, and the moving figures will number several hundred. The model will be completed in time to be placed in the American exhibit at the opening of the Exposition.

\* Henry Yingling, one of the oldest citizens of York county, and who for a number of years conducted a sausage factory at Baltimore, died at Hanover, Pa., recently, aged 92 years.

## OUTLOOK FOR RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No interests in the country have given stronger pledges of their faith in the genuineness and permanence of its prosperity than those represented in the New York Central Railroad System.

"The general outlook for the railroads of the United States for the year 1900 is cheerful," said President Samuel R. Callaway. "The business of the railroads for the last twelve months has been good, but there is every reason to believe that for the next twelve months, it will be better; and what is best of all, there are signs on every hand that the promise of continued prosperity is not limited to one year. The prospects for 1901, viewed at a year's distance, could scarcely be improved."

An instance which goes to show the confidence the New York Central management has in the continued prosperity of the country is the fact that contracts have recently been let for the building of more than 10,000 freight cars of all kinds, over fifty first-class passenger coaches and ninety locomotives, and it is predicted that the traffic in 1900 will be so heavy that it will be found necessary to make further additions to the rolling stock and motive power.—From the Annual Financial Review of the New York Times.

## BEAUTIFUL BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS.

If you are going to New York a treat is in store for you if you take the Lackawanna Railroad. This line offers the most beautiful scenery of any of the great trunk lines of the East, traversing the beautiful agricultural regions of Western New York until it reaches the Susquehanna river, beside which it runs

## REFRIGERATION

AND

## ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

## Permit Us to Give You An ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture and install the

**Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
Most Efficient  
Plants.**

Anyone competent to operate motive power can operate them.

**ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
FIVE TONS.**

# GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

# New York Markets

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	15/	20
Bacon.....	22 6	22 6	22
Lard, tes.....	22 6	22 6	22
Cheese.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	22 6	22 6	22
Beef, per lb.....	4/6	4/6	22
Pork, per bbl.....	3/2	3/2	22

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, March, 3/1. Cork for orders, March, 3/2.

## LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to March 3:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,425	1,164	10,504	11,789	
Statist St.....	2,674	114	3,886	9,308	
Fortieth St.....					18,054
Hoboken.....	1,988	60	60	1,324	
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	1,063				3,438
Baltimore & O.....	1,899				
Scatterling.....		49	63		
Totals.....	10,749	174	5,189	31,464	33,302
Total last week.....	11,631	198	4,348	28,997	33,051

Weekly exports to March 3:

	Live Cattle.	Live Hogs.	Quart-Beef.
Melish Morris.....			2,600
Lehman Bros.....	104		
Meyer & Hausman.....	100		
W. A. Sherman.....	276		
Harvey & Unterbridge.....	20	80	
A. M. Unterbridge & Co.....	35		
St. F. Lough & Co.....	8	25	
D. G. Culver.....	4	15	
Total shipments.....	622	90	2,600
Total shipments last week.....	3,183		21,802
Boston exports this week.....	500		
Baltimore.....	1,800	1,800	3,650
Philad'a.....	200		1,200
Portland.....	483		
Newport News.....	350		
To London.....	1,440		
To Liverpool.....	1,382	1,382	7,450
To Glasgow.....	760	498	
To Hull.....	129		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	37	90	
Totals to all ports.....	3,768	1,960	7,450
Total to all ports last week.....	8,094	2,023	34,368

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 30	5 75
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 85	5 25
Common native steers.....	4 00	4 75
Stags and Oxen.....	3 50	4 50
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 25	4 45
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 25	5 60

## LIVE CALVES.

The market continues slow, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2
common to good, per lb.....	8

## LIVE HOGS.

There was a fair supply of live hogs this week. The market ruled steady with prices about the same. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	5 20	5 39
heavy.....	5 25	5 35
light to medium.....	5 30	5 35
Pigs.....	5 35	5 50
Roughs.....	4 20	4 50

## Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO—Steady; shade easier; left, 4.004; \$4.70@5; Yorkers, \$4.85@4.87 1/2.	
CINCINNATI—Strong; \$4.10@5.	
ST. LOUIS—Steady; \$4.80@4.87 1/2.	
OMAHA—Opens steady; \$4.00@4.77 1/2.	
EAST BUFFALO—Steady; \$4.75@5.20; closed steady.	
LOUISVILLE—Steady; \$4.60@5.	
PITTSBURG—Slow; \$4.70@5.17 1/2.	
MILWAUKEE—\$4.60@4.92 1/2.	
KANSAS CITY—Easier; \$4.70@4.90.	
CLEVELAND—Yorkers and medium, \$3.05.	
INDIANAPOLIS—Slow; \$4.70@4.95.	

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market continues slow, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Live sheep, prime.....	4 1/2	5
common to medium.....	4	5

## LIVE POULTRY.

Trade has been slow this week, and notwithstanding the light arrivals market lacks strength except, perhaps, on turkeys, which are in good demand and firm. Prices remain about the same on all grades. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	10 1/2
Fowls.....	11
Roosters, old, per lb.....	7
Turkeys, per lb.....	10 1/2
Ducks, per pair.....	60
Geese.....	1.00
Pigeons.....	35

## DRESSED BEEF.

The beef market continues depressed, with light receipts and slow demand, prices ruling somewhat easier. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7	7 1/2
light.....	6 1/2	7
Common to fair native.....	6	7
Choice Western heavy.....	6 1/2	7
light.....	6	6 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	6	6 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Choice cows.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5	5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair.....	5	5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	4 1/2	5

## DRESSED CALVES.

The market continues slow, with prices about the same. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	13
country-dressed, prime.....	11

## DRESSED HOGS.

The market continues slow, with prices a shade higher than last week. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/2
180 lbs.....	6 1/2
180 lbs.....	6 1/2
160 lbs.....	6 1/2
Pigs.....	6 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was in fairly good condition, with slightly improving demand and prices ruling firm. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	12	12 1/2
Fair to good lambs.....	11	
Common to medium lambs.....	9	10
Fair to good sheep.....	8	
Common to medium.....	7	

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 13,722 packages; previous six days, 10,648 packages. Receipts were moderate and demand slow and disappointing. Fresh turkeys in light supply, with desirable young hens actually scarce. Toms slow. Western fresh fowls not in large supply but selling slowly. Capons selling fairly for choice, but medium and small slow and irregular. Squabs plenty, very dull and weak. We quote:

Turkeys, young hens, fancy.....	12	13 1/2
mixed, fancy.....	11	11 1/2
young toms.....	9	9 1/2
old hens.....	9	9 1/2
old toms.....	9	9 1/2
poor.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., per pair.....	21 1/2	28 1/2
Chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
mixed weights.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Chickens, State and Penna., prime.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, av. best.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
scalded, av. best.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
fair to good.....	8 1/2	10
Chickens and fowls, State and Penna., prime.....	11	
Western, mixed, prime.....	11	
fair to good.....	9 1/2	10 1/2
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	11	
Western, prime.....	11	
fair to good.....	11	
Old roosters, per lb.....	7 1/2	8
Capons, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	16 1/2	17 1/2
medium weights.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
small and slips.....	11 1/2	12 1/2

Capons, Western, large.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
small and slips.....	10 1/2	12 1/2
Ducks, av. best.....	10 1/2	
good to prime.....	11 1/2	
poor.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Geese, av. best.....	8 1/2	
good to prime.....	9 1/2	
poor.....	7 1/2	
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	3 10	3 35
dark, per doz.....	2 60	
culls.....	60	1 10

## FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens and toms.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Broilers, fancy.....	13 1/2	16 1/2
Chickens.....	13	
average.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Fowls.....	9 1/2	11
Ducks.....	11 1/2	13
Geese, average best.....	9 1/2	10 1/2

## PROVISIONS.

The market was slow, with prices ruling about steady. We quote:

### (JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11 1/2	12
13 to 14.....	11 1/2	12
heavy.....	11 1/2	12
California hams, smoked, light.....	8	8 1/2
heavy.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2	10
(rib in).....	9	10 1/2
Dried beef steaks.....	16 1/2	17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 1/2	17
shoulders.....	7 1/2	8
Pickled bellies, light.....	8	8 1/2
heavy.....	7	7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7	9 1/2
Western.....	8	9 1/2

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	6 40	6 45
South America.....	6 65	6 70
Brazil (Kags).....	7 80	7 85
Compounds—Domestic.....		
Export.....		
Prime Western lards.....	6 16	6 20
City lards.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
lard stearine.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
also.....	6 1/2	6 1/2

## FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	9	10
heads on.....	4	5
Halibut, White.....	11	13
Grey.....	9	11
Frozen.....	7	8
Striped bass, pan.....	13 1/2	15
Bluefish, Green.....	12	14
Eels, skinned.....	6	10
skin on.....	6	8
White perch.....	6	12
Flounders.....	6	7
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	7	8
green.....	17	20
Eastern.....		
Smelts, green.....	10	12
Lobsters, large.....	22	25
medium.....	12 1/2	15
Herrings, frozen.....	4	4 1/2
green.....	6	10
Red snappers.....	6	10
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	18	22
Shad, N. C., bucks.....	25	30
roes.....	60	70
Scallops, medium.....	50	75
large.....	1 25	1 50
Soft crabs, large.....		
medium.....		
Weakfish, frozen.....		
green.....		
Sea bass, Eastern.....		
White fish, frozen.....	9	10
Pompano.....	18	20
Haddock.....	4	5
King fish, Southern.....	20	25
frozen.....		
Ciscoes.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Prawn.....	75	90
Sea trout.....	18	20
Sheephead.....	8	10
Porgies, L. I.....	8	10
Brook Trout.....		
Butterfish.....		
Flukes.....		
Green turtles.....		

## GAME.

English Snipe, per doz.....	2 10	2 40
Grass plover, per doz.....	1 10	2 10
Ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	2 00	3 10
light weights to pair.....	1 35	1 60
redhead, 5 lbs. average to pair.....	1 85	2 10
light weights, per pair.....	85	1 10
ruddy, light weight, per pair.....	35	60
heavy, per pair.....	1 10	1 35
mallard, per pair.....	35	1 00
teal, blue wing, per pair.....	40	60
teal, green wing, per pair.....	40	60
common, per pair.....	35	60
Rabbits, per pair.....	25	30
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	60	70

## BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 30,921 packages; previous six days, 27,265 packages. The demand for current consumption is good. Market firm on all grades. Fine storage creamery

The Central Freight Association roads have voted favorably on the proposition of Armour & Co. to reduce the carload minimum weight on beef from 30,000 to 28,000 pounds. They have also agreed to change the minimum carload weight on hogs from 40,000 to 30,000 pounds. On the other hand, the minimum carload weight for soap has been raised from 24,000 pounds to the new classification, 30,000. These changes are satisfactory to the packers.

# HAND-BOOK AND DIRECTORY For PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

THE LATEST AND MOST  
IMPROVED METHODS OF  
SUCCESSFUL PACKERS,  
FOREMEN AND SUPERIN-  
TENDENTS.

## PORK PACKING AND CURING FROM A TO Z IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE PACKINGHOUSE

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS TREATED ARE:

LIVE HOGS

HOG KILLING

PEPSIN MANUFACTURE

THE CHILL ROOM

CUTTING OF HOGS

### FRESH MEATS, HOG TESTS AND RELATIVE VALUES.

Table showing average weights of cuts, meats and  
lard yielded by live hogs of 110 to 450 pounds.  
(This table alone is worth the price of the book to  
every packer.) Etc., Etc.

### PACKING AND SHIPPING MEATS.

Points for Shippers of Provisions to England.

### DOMESTIC PACKING & SHIPPING.

Tables of No. 1—Box Averages Export Meats. No.  
2—Tierce Averages at 300 pounds. No. 3—Table  
of Convertible Values for Provision Exports to  
Great Britain, etc., etc.

### CURING.

Some Good Recipes for Curing. Cure for Tongues  
Packed in Barrels at 220 Pounds. Cure for Bellies  
in Tierces. Westphalia Hams, etc., etc.

### AMERICAN DRY SALT MEATS.

### SMOKE DEPARTMENT.

Pickle Cured Meats. Dry Salt Cured Meats, etc., etc.

### SAUSAGE DEPARTMENT.

### TANK DEPARTMENT.

Prime Steam Lard. The Melting Point of Lard.  
etc., etc.

### GUT AND CASINGS DEPARTMENT.

### FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE THERE ARE 7,000  
NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF  
THE WHOLESALE TRADE, VIZ.:

Pork and Beef Packers.—Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterers.  
—Wholesale Dealers in Meats.—Wholesale Provision Dealers.  
—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butter-  
fat Manufacturers.—Tallow Renderers and Dealers.—Provi-  
sion Brokers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Seed Oil  
Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (whol-  
sale and retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.  
—Soap and Candle Makers.

Any intelligent reader will see at a glance that this  
book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-  
house and that each chapter in the book (which is written  
by experts), is fully worth the price  
of same, viz.: . . . . .

# \$10

The Book should be in every Packing-  
house, Slaughter House, Rendering Plant,  
Sausage Factory, Soap or Fertilizer Works,  
Cotton Oil Mill, and any other establishment  
connected with or allied to the Great Meat  
and Provision Industries of the United States  
and Canada.

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

DIRECTORY DEPARTMENT,

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.  
RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.62½	10.70	10.60	10.65
July	10.70	10.75	10.67½	10.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.87½	5.90	5.87½	5.87½
July	5.97½	6.00	5.95	5.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.85	5.87½	5.82½	5.85
July	5.87½	5.90	5.85	5.87½

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.65	10.67½	10.57½	10.57½
July	10.67½	10.67½	10.60	10.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85
July	5.97½	5.97½	5.92½	5.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80
July	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.82½

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.55	10.62½	10.55	10.62½
July	10.62½	10.65	10.60	10.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.85	5.87½	5.85	5.87½
July	5.92½	5.95	5.92½	5.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.77½	5.82½	5.77½	5.82½
July	5.82½	5.85	5.80	5.85

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.65	10.67½	10.60	10.60
July	10.70	10.72½	10.65	10.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.90	5.90	5.87½	5.87½
July	5.97½	5.97½	5.95	5.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.85	5.85	5.82½	5.82½
July	5.87½	5.87½	5.85	5.85

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.60	10.80	10.57½	10.77½
July	10.65	10.85	10.62½	10.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.87½	5.92½	5.87½	5.92½
July	5.95	6.02½	5.95	6.02½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.82½	5.92½	5.82½	5.90
July	5.85	5.92½	5.85	5.92½

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.75	10.85	10.72½	10.80
July	10.77½	10.87½	10.77½	10.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.92½	5.95	5.90	5.92½
July	6.00	6.02½	6.00	6.02½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.87½	5.90	5.87½	5.90
July	5.90	5.92½	5.90	5.92½

## NEW BOARD OF TRADE RULES.

After more than two months' work Chairman C. L. Raymond of the committee appointed to draft new rules, has presented a partial report to the Board of Trade directors in a session which lasted until 10 o'clock. These amendments were regarded as of great importance. Following is the substance of them:

A commission rule with a penalty of expulsion for violation and with a reward of \$1,000 for information against violators. The commission rates are to be one-eighth and one-sixteenth of 1 per cent.

A provision governing the transfer of memberships. A retiring member shall surrender his certificate to the exchange and shall receive therefor \$1,500. A new member shall pay the exchange \$2,500.

A provision limiting the trading in futures to sixty days beyond the current month.

## Hog Run and Prices.

Last week's receipts of hogs, owing to the severe snow storm, were the smallest of the year and, excepting Christmas week, the smallest since last October. Shipments, on the other hand, were only a few hundred smaller than the largest week's shipments since last September. The average weight was only 223 lbs., or four pounds lighter than the previous week, and the same as two weeks ago, which was the lightest in over a year. The corresponding week of last December the average was 256 lbs., the heaviest in over a year. The heavy snow storm last week kept a good many heavy hogs back, which reduced the average. A year ago the average was 231 lbs., two years ago 226 lbs., and three years ago 232 lbs. The top price last week was 12½¢ below the previous week. The average price for the week was \$4.80, against \$4.85 the previous week, and \$3.75 a year ago.

## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., March 6, 1900.

The receipts for past week with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	26,904	45,889	13,417
Same week, 1899	28,102	53,870	17,963
Same week, 1898	25,828	70,015	27,684
Same week, 1897	22,094	51,252	23,085
Chicago	41,300	143,800	62,500
Omaha	9,900	41,200	30,800
St. Louis	12,900	29,500	3,800
St. Joseph	6,000	23,300	5,000
Kansas City	26,900	45,900	13,400
Total past week	96,300	288,300	115,600
Previous week	114,800	303,200	112,800
Same week, 1899	99,100	342,600	120,300

Kansas City's Packers' slaughter:

Armour Pkg. Co.	4,269	20,107	3,006
Swift and Company	4,438	12,513	5,709
S. & S. Co.	5,260	2,597	1,044
Fowler Son & Co.	100	9,139	.....
Ruddy Bros	416	.....	.....
Small butchers	144	200	57
Total past week	14,633	44,655	9,909
Previous week	14,226	50,739	13,703
Same week, 1899	13,091	50,805	13,613

CATTLE—Taking it as a whole, until the final day, last week was what may be called a pretty good one for the shipper. Tuesday and Wednesday heavy storms delayed receipts, so that the market was fairly bare of stock, the packers could not afford to be indiscriminate in their purchases and as a whole the prices may be termed very satisfactory until, say Thursday noon, when the tide turned somewhat, and Friday developed very soft tendencies indeed, the entire gain of the former days lost, and in fact the week finally sagged say 10¢ per 100 lbs. lower than that of the lowest prices of the previous week. The top price for the week was \$3.75, but quite a number of sales were made at \$5.15@5.50. On Friday the best sales of 1,412 lbs. average cattle, \$5.25. Choice cows and heifers were in small supply during the entire week and handy weight brought good prices; the poorer grades, however, suffered somewhat, and taking the cows of all descriptions during the entire week may be called dull and a dragging market. There was a fair supply of range cattle, and the prices up to Friday were remarkably good, but the week finally closed 15¢ to 25¢ per 100 lbs. less than that of the lowest prices of the previous week. While a few quarantine Texas steers sold at \$4.80, still a bunch of 184 head of very good animals sold at \$4.05. There were not many Texas cows on the market, some selling as high as \$3.60. Texas heifers of 933 lbs. average sold at \$3.50 and some Texas bulls, 1,230 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.50. Choice feeding and breeding bulls sold well during the entire week, but the sausage grade, rough, fat animals—were slow and sluggish, the bulk of them going from \$3.35 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. We shipped to the East during the past week 45 cars, against 43 cars the previous week and 114 for corresponding week one year ago. Among the outside purchasers of cattle: Balling, 420; Ackerman, 384; Cudahy, 342; Hall, 420; S. & S., 265; Kraus, 188; Swift and Company, 123; Michael, 82. The stocker and feeder market had no large supply, so that the stock on hand could be handled to better advantage than otherwise. Taken as a whole, there was not much decline, even at the end of the week. We sent forward to the country 274 cars, containing 9,381 head, against 300 cars for the previous week and 228 cars, containing 7,792 head, corresponding week one year ago.

Receipts of this week: Monday, 5,837; Tuesday, 4,701. There were some fairly finished cattle offered. Some 3 cars of Kansas steers, 1,556 lbs. average, fetched \$3.40, which so far is the highest of the week. Some fat, rough, heavy cattle, 1,476 lbs. average,

sold at \$5.15. Altogether there was what may be called a fair supply of fat cattle. Western cows were in no large supply and prices were noways steep. Some of the best Western steers offered of 1,315 lbs. average, sold at \$4.75. Some Western cows, 875 lbs. average, \$2.40. Western heifers, 711 lbs. average, \$3.00. Native cows and heifers were scarce and the lights and handy weight as usual brought pretty good prices. Canning cattle are yet depressed. There was a pretty fair run of cattle in the quarantine Texas division. The Texas steers of good pattern and pretty fair finish sold pretty well. Some 1,271 lbs. average sold at \$4.40. Among other sales may be noticed a bunch of 130, 1,112 lbs. average, sold at \$4.20; 220 of 1,147 lbs. average at \$4.05. A bunch of 135 head of 1,052 lbs. average sold at \$4.12. A few fancy cows sold at \$3.60, but the bulk passed to the packer at \$2.40. Some Texas bulls, 1,370 lbs. average, sold at \$3.35. On the whole, so far as the receipts are not large, the market has a fairly firm tone, but should the receipts be larger, as somewhat expected, there would seem to be decidedly a lower feeling in the air.

HOGS—Towards the close of the past week Mexico was in the market and wanted a few heavy hogs at \$4.85. On Thursday the tops stood \$4.82½; bulk, \$4.65@4.75. The Mexico purchases on Friday put a few heavy hogs at \$4.85, which made the top of the market, but otherwise there was a weaker feeling by 2½¢ all along the line, so that the bulk went at \$4.62½@4.72½. On Saturday there was a better feeling in the market and presume the packers wished to leave a pleasant feeling in the mouth of shippers. Heavy hogs ranged \$4.70@4.80; prime packers and mixed medium, \$4.65@4.85; choice lights, \$4.60@4.65; pigs were rather of a wide range, from the common Indian, selling \$3.15, to the prime natives, selling \$4.10; the top for the day, \$4.85; bulk, \$4.65@4.75. The outside shippers for the week were purchasers to the amount of 1,472 head.

This week's receipts: Monday, 6,504; Tuesday, 7,198. The market opened with a fairly good feeling, and although the quality was not such as the packers desired, still fair prices paid. The tops for the day, \$4.87½, with bulk \$4.72½@4.80. On Tuesday the quality was better, but the packers felt as if they had overstepped themselves the day before, so that they tried to depress the market 2½¢; however, some very fancy hogs arrived about the middle of the day. Armour took a fancy to them and determined to tip the market with a very decent figure, purchasing them at \$4.92½, which was, to be sure, the top for the day, the bulk going \$4.70@4.80. Now give us a \$5.00 hog, if you please, Mr. Armour.

SHEEP—During the entire past week the market was strong—not enough to supply the demand—consequently a 15¢@20¢ per 100 lbs. advance was no wonderment. Among the closing sales may be noticed: 41 Utah lambs, 81 lbs. average, \$6.70; 148 Wyoming yearlings, 105 lbs. average, \$6.25; 412 Western wethers, 124 lbs. average, \$5.60. A strong stocker and feeder market, only one fault—not enough of such offering in any manner to meet the farmer's demands.

Receipts this week: Monday, 3,944; Tuesday, 4,066, and high values still to the fore. Among the sales: 194 New Mexico lambs, 86 lbs. average, \$7—a special lot of fancy breed; 1,176 Colorado lambs, 77 lbs. average, \$6.90; 406 Colorado lambs, 73 lbs. average, \$6.80; 492 Colorado yearlings, 78 lbs. average, \$6.15; 750 Westerns, 123 lbs. average, \$5.65, and 440 Colorado ewes, 81 lbs. average, \$5.15.

Anderson Fowler, president of the Anglo-American Provision Company, has been in Chicago this week.

# Retail Department

## ATTEND TO BUSINESS.

Attend to business. In that lies the success of business. The skilled marketman accuses the inexperienced butcher of much of the price cutting and bad state of the retail trade today. That may be so, for the novice thinks that all he has to do is to "sell way down" and do the trade. He failed at plumbing or shoemaking, maybe, by his curious methods, but he had never tried them on meat, and thinks possibly that the methods are right if he can only get the applied to the right kind of a business on which the graft will take. Methods, generally, which will kill one business will kill another. The skilled marketman is not without his faults in the conduct of his own business. He often fancies that the whole fault of his loss of trade and profits lies in some fancied or real grievance and while he is racking his brain and wearying his frame to rectify these troubles greater evils are gnawing away at the heart of his shop.

From time to time we publish methods of caring for meats, curing meats, making condiments and similar aids to the retail market. These are the results of experience of careful, successful business men. With but little change or attention this information can be used in every market of any consequence, and with benefit. But the average butcher prefers the easy way of throwing things away and getting things away. The small shop profits will not forever stand such reckless generosity.

The just complaint has been raised against the citizen of the South that he throws away what would make a more careful people wealthy. The same may be said of the average butcher. Beyond the fat and bone wagon and the brine or pickling tank he knows and cares but little.

If the packer were as careless of his many small looking and seemingly valueless by-products as the marketman is of the by-products and incidentals of his shop, there would not be a packing plant in this country worthy of the name. Insignificant as the by-products may seem, it is the profit and saving on these which makes it possible for the retail butcher to buy beef at about the actual cost of killing it.

Attend to business. Study shop wastes and the outlet for them. Study the incidentals of the market and watch them. This will pay.

## A CURIOUS TRAFFIC.

The meat or stockyards section of Chicago has developed a curious species of traffic. The newspaper boys have instituted the trade of papers for transfers and then discount these to would-be purchasers of car fares. So bold has this become that these meat district newsboys will not even sell a paper for its price for cash. They insist on a transfer in ex-

change or a penny and a transfer for the morning paper. They stand at all of the transfer corners and ply their strange trade. The employees of the packinghouses and stockyards have been very fruitful prey for these boys and have enabled the "literary urchins" to do quite a business. The evil is carried so far as to become a source of annoyance to those travelers who object to this tariff, and the street car companies are planning to break it up. A penny and a transfer is a pretty good price for a morning paper and even the general stockyards employee is becoming weary of the novel exchange and brokerage which he has been largely instrumental in bringing into existence.

## HOT AFTER "BOB VEAL."

The "bob veal" season has jumped in on the butchers of New York State. The "bob" inspectors have jumped in on them also, with serious results at Rochester, Buffalo, Troy, Syracuse and other suspected localities. Several arrests have been made and penalties imposed. Seven shops in Buffalo held the too youthful dead calf. The inspectors all over New York State have red hot instructions for the "deacon" and the "milk meat." The penalty for vending immature veal is \$100 for every calf sold. Too much prosperity suddenly caught up with might entail an embarrassing court bill to be paid. What lures the butcher to sell "bob veal" and take his chances at being caught is the fact that a four-days-old can be had for \$1. It fetches \$7 to \$8 in the market. The meat is not as healthy as the profit in selling it. That is the cause of the trouble and the hunt.

## NEW YORK BILL AGAINST TRADING STAMPS.

The following anti-trading stamp bill has been introduced into the New York State Legislature and will be pushed by the retail butchers and grocers of the Empire State.

An act to amend the Penal Code, relating to the issue of trading stamps or other devices.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Title 11 of the Penal Code is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be known as 384-0, and to read as follows:

Section 384-0. Issue of trading stamps and other devices. A person who shall:

1. Issue trading stamps or other devices to any person engaged in any trade, business or profession, with the promise, express or implied, that he will give to the persons presenting to him such stamps or other devices, money, or anything of value, without receiving from such person the value thereof, or to make to any such person any concession or preference in any way, on account of the presentation of such trading stamps or other devices; or

2. Being engaged in any trade, business or profession shall distribute or present to any person dealing with him any such trading stamps or other device, in consideration of any article or thing purchased of, or any services performed by him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect September 1, 1900.

\*\* The Adams Provision Company (composed of Royal W. Adams, Elbert S. Adams and J. E. Adams) has been incorporated. The company will be located at Norwalk, Conn., and do a general meat, fish, grocery and provision business.

\*\* P. Benedict Tihonns, of Paterson, N. J., has squared up his \$1,300 difference with Nelson Morris & Co.

## Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic ports, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending March 3, is as follows:

To.	Week ending Mar. 3, 1900.	Same week, 1899.	Nov. 1, '99, to Mar. 3, '00.
<b>PORK, BBLs.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	2,800	2,856	26,913
Continent....	508	1,722	15,885
So. & Cen. Am.	57	173	7,610
W. Indies....	2,541	1,974	33,561
Br. No. Am....	21	987	2,892
Other countries	65	...	804
Total .....	5,990	7,712	87,665

<b>HAM AND BACON, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	11,433,543	17,638,307	217,334,427
Continent....	3,072,492	4,060,919	30,250,355
So. & Cen. Am.	59,850	97,500	1,891,949
W. Indies....	225,425	439,925	4,085,066
Br. No. Am....	...	2,000	26,850
Other countries	...	...	485,050
Total .....	14,791,310	22,238,651	264,082,697

<b>LARD, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	4,090,516	7,361,624	92,662,653
Continent....	6,674,720	7,261,390	122,723,106
So. & Cen. Am.	541,935	648,050	7,483,035
W. Indies....	590,530	686,925	8,911,025
Br. No. Am....	...	700	68,545
Other countries	10,320	45,900	608,490
Total .....	11,907,121	16,004,349	232,454,854

## Recapitulation of Week's Reports.

From.	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon & Ham, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	3,065	4,116,300	4,804,210
Boston.....	452	2,692,150	1,162,400
Portland, Me.	250	1,568,850	680,900
Phila., Pa....	1,713	2,565,186	1,423,121
Baltic, Md....	127	3,048,250	1,414,982
Norfolk.....	...	107,615	725,000
Newport News	...	...	1,171,663
New Orleans..	9	135,550	59,595
St. John, N.B.	374	617,400	255,250
Montreal....	...	...	...
Total .....	5,990	14,791,310	11,907,121

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99, to Mar. 3, '00.	Nov. 1, '98, to Mar. 4, '00.	Decrease.
Pork, lb....	17,533,000	23,065,600	5,562,600
Hams, bcn, lb	264,082,697	336,006,890	79,923,193
Lard, lb....	232,454,854	271,250,487	38,795,633

## Not All Capons.

There has been quite a little complaint among commission men lately in regard to capons, or rather poultry shipped in as capons, which were really slips. Slips are what result from caponizing roosters when too old or, as is most frequently the case, unsuccessful operations for caponizing. This class of poultry is not in demand as the fowls are large, coarse and staggly and are worth only around 5 cents per pound, while good capons bring 10 cents. A bad job of caponizing a rooster results about as unsatisfactory as if the fowl was not touched. Caponizing, however, is not generally adopted in the West, yet and there must be, of course, a great deal of practicing and the markets will likely see much of this class of poultry here referred to during the next few years. Caponizing when well done is a paying venture.—Kansas City Packer.

\*\* A New York city man will open a meat market at Smithtown, N. Y., in store recently vacated by Conklin & Jaynes.

Hanford C. Smith, of Oxford, N. Y., has bought the market business of Willey Bros., at Greene, N. Y.

M. Wible has purchased the meat market of C. A. Price at Seventh street and Lafayette avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.

H. W. Tuttle has purchased the meat and provision business of Sheldon Bros., at Elsie, Mich.

C. A. Lutz has purchased a meat market in Loudonville, O., whither he will move from Davis.

## Local and Personal

\*\* Mr. Kramer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has succeeded to the butcher business of Mr. Hecker at Oradell, N. J. Mr. Hecker moved to New York for business reasons.

\*\* The failure of the large small stock concern of Strauss Bros. & Co., at Forty-fifth street and First avenue, New York city, is the most important of the kind for a long time. This abattoir small stock company of wholesale meat dealers was composed of Jacob Strauss, Julius Strauss and Louis Adler. The assignment was made to Charles Wisemann, on Friday, the 2d instant. The company's attorneys state the liabilities at \$30,000, and the nominal assets at \$11,000, the actual assets being placed at about \$7,000. Poor collections and heavy expenses are given as the cause of the assignment. Small stock prices have been running high lately and the business strain everywhere has been severe. The company had a capital of \$10,000.

\*\* James Lyne, the well-known butcher at Cumberland, O., has moved his meat market into the Bennet Rosemann store.

\*\* The store fixtures, lard kettles, vats, overhead tracking and all other appurtenances of the pork packing establishment of Frederick Bohnet at 189-190 Monroe street, New York city, will be sold on Thursday next, beginning at 11 a. m., by Auctioneer Moses Loeb, under the direction of the trustee, Lewis E. Birdseye. For particulars see ad page 31.

\*\* General Manager Thompson, of the Eastmans' Company, who has been in New York for some weeks on his annual tour, in connection with the company's business here, will return to England to-day if all arrangements carry. Mr. Thompson is much liked by the trade on this side and his coming is always welcomed.

\*\* The result of the credit agreement in New York city is noticeable in the remarkably few "meat cases" which are now for trial in the courts. The "pay up" system prevents the "dragging into court" business from flourishing.

\*\* The butchers about Wallabout Market and along Broadway, Brooklyn, are beginning to give the spring touch to their shops and to "spruce up" in anticipation of a good trade.

\*\* High prices and the cash system among the wholesalers have had the effect of limiting somewhat the number of little butchers who would go into the market business and cut their competitors' throats on the "credit and bust" schedule if the thing didn't go. When a man has to do business on a cash basis he has to have the cash with which to start and go on.

\*\* P. Anderson, of New York city, is the new manager of the New Holyoke cash grocery and meat market at Holyoke, Mass. This enterprising new firm means to hustle for business.

\*\* The new North Side market at Syracuse, N. Y., will cost \$13,000. The estimated revenue from stall rents is \$2,000. This the meat men will have to pay. It is a good price.

\*\* John P. Wolfe, at Rosehill Park, N. J., is an accommodating sort of a man. He has a forty-acre wooded lot and on it he proposes to build a slaughterhouse as a convenience to the Stirling and Plainfield butchers.

\*\* Senator Baker has succeeded in getting a meat inspector for Jepp Ryan's packing plant at Leavenworth, Kan. Leavenworth can now go into the export business.

\*\* Calvin D. Yocom has opened a finely equipped meat market at Madison avenue and Butterwood street, Reading, Pa. He has overhauled and restocked the whole place.

\*\* John Baruff has butchered his summer meat at Ferdinand, Ill. He had a nice bunch of hogs.

\*\* Charles Ashton and some St. Joseph capitalists contemplate establishing a Belgian hare farm near St. Joseph, Mo.

### Passaic Beef Co. Rebuilding.

The new building for the Passaic, N. J., Beef Company on Central avenue will be twice the size of the former plant. The new structure is one hundred by one hundred feet, and will be a two-story building with a large basement. It will be of brick with bluestone trimmings. Everything will be complete and fireproof throughout. The boiler room will be in the basement, while all the rooms will have fireproof ceilings.

Manager Griffon is putting in a large ice-freezing machine to supply his own ice.

The work on the new building has been rushed and the foundations are completed.

### Beef Dressing Challenge.

M. F. Mullins, 4111 Indiana avenue, Chicago, in a letter to the "Press" claims to be the "undisputed champion beef-dresser of the world," and challenges any beef-dresser in Indiana and especially Harry de Moss of the Abattoir Company or Laurence Albert of Kingan's, to a contest for from \$500 to \$1,000. Mullins says he will agree to handicap himself by giving De Moss one minute and Albert three minutes.

### All Together in Chicago.

The movement in favor of closing all retail stores on Sundays has received a fresh and powerful impetus from two different quarters. The butchers' and grocers' clerks have the positive assurance of a prominent member of the Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association that the storekeepers belonging to that organization are in favor of the movement and will support it provided the clerks will continue their warfare against storekeepers who have so far refused to join. Another encouragement is that the retail clerks in the Englewood and Ashland avenue districts have combined their forces and formed a local union of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, which is

affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The butchers' and grocers' clerks in the different councils display great activity and seem determined not to rest until the Sunday closing rule is observed in all parts of the city.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association told them that the storekeepers belonging to that organization were in full sympathy with the clerks, and appealed to the clerks not to relax their efforts.

The dealers themselves have taken up the reform and have printed 25,000 circulars. The circular reads: "If you will assist us in getting a rest, kindly give this to your neighbors and induce them to do the same."

### BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—M. Bloom, Pine Bluff; meat, Laxton & Bloom succeed.

CONNECTICUT.—B. H. Rider, Niantic; meat; succeeded by B. H. Rider & Co.—P. Aceto, New Haven; meat, etc.; R. E. mort., \$800.

IDAHO.—Martin & Mills, Idaho Falls; meat; dissolved.

ILLINOIS.—Weigman Bros., Chicago; market, etc.; sold out at 136 West Twelfth street.—Geo. W. Wilkinson, Chicago; market, etc.; Wm. Feagles admitted to an interest.—J. B. Barnes, Taylorville; restaurant; sold out.—A. G. Metzger, Pana; meat; chat mort., \$125.

INDIANA.—Hatfield Bros., Bluffton; restaurant; dissolved.—H. D. Studabaker, Bluffton; meat; succeeded by Lipkey & Studabaker.—Hughes & Bussey, Indianapolis; meat, etc.; sold out.—Chas. A. Price, Terre Haute; meat, etc.; sold out.—F. A. Wolfe, Muncie; meats; chat mort., \$236.

MAINE.—Mrs. S. E. Halboway, Waterville; retail provisions; sold out.—W. L. Britton, Madison; market; voluntary bankruptcy.

MASSACHUSETTS.—O. L. Parsons, Salem; fish; assigned.—Barnes & Terren; Ware; meat; dissolved.—W. Perreault, Holyoke; meat, etc.; attached, \$3,000.—C. Belanger, Fall River; provisions, etc.; wife of Joseph; filed certificate.

MICHIGAN.—Chas. Fillingham, Holly; meat; bill of sale, \$200.—Peterson & Wilson, St. Joseph; meat; chat mort., \$200.

MISSOURI.—C. F. Eckert, Kansas City; meat; bill of sale, \$400.—Henry Bockstrucks, St. Louis; meat; chat mort., \$1,400.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mudgett & Brown, Concord; provisions; dissolved.

NEW YORK.—Freeman & Ryan, Syracuse; meat, etc.; assigned.

OHIO.—J. Senty's Sons, Springfield; meats; W. H. Senty, prop., dead.—A. M. Henry, Toledo; meat, etc.; sold out.

PENNSYLVANIA.—John Bender, Altoona; meats; judgment, \$3,900.

RHODE ISLAND.—Geo. T. Leyden, Providence; meat, etc.; succeeded by Chas. L. Claie.

WISCONSIN.—Kulm Bros., Port Washington; meat; burned out.

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.** Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanziphar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades. Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,  
Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,  
H. E. STURCKE, Ph. D., Chief Chemist.  
NEW YORK, AUG. 14TH,  
1898.

# ZANZIBAR-CARBON

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

WE want an opportunity to convince you that it is to your advantage to use Zanziphar Carbon, and kindly ask you to write for Sample, Catalogue and Price List. Those who have tested Zanziphar Carbon, prefer it to all other coloring matter.

B. HELLER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,  
240-250 S. JEFFERSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample and go page book on coloring meats and animals.

## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, March 9, 1900:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Horowitz, B., 288 Cherry, to A. Levy (filed March 8).....	\$ 32
Fuchs, L., 303 Broome, to A. Horowitz (filed March 8).....	125
Mayer, Jos., 334 9th ave., to L. Herman (filed March 6).....	30
Revinson, M., 7 Montgomery, to I. Steg (filed March 6).....	70
Manfield, Emil, 219 3d ave., to Eliza Manfield (filed March 7).....	250
Kloiner, S., 127 E. 86th st., to J. Levy (filed March 7).....	46
Canazo, F., 71 Mulberry st., to J. Levy (filed March 7).....	60
Fehn, H. W., 1213 3d ave., to G. Eckert (filed March 8).....	225

#### Bills of Sale.

Herman Louis, 334 9th ave., to J. Mayer (filed March 6).....	\$150
Kuschnier, Jacob, 110 E. 7th st., to W. Furman (filed March 6).....	160
Glass, Jos., 2356 2d ave., to R. Posner (filed March 7).....	300
Bessinger, J. P., 1213 3d ave., to H. W. Fehr (filed March 8).....	275

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Graf, Wm., 458 Evergreen ave., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed March 3).....	\$145
Kelthorn, Oscar, 107 3d ave., to Emil Johnson (filed March 6).....	75
Rosenes, Arom, Hemlock st. and Vienna ave., to Weil Bros., cows (filed March 9).....	362

#### Bills of Sale.

Schaler, Charles, 1190 Gates ave., to G. August Albers (filed March 8)....	\$500
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### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, March 9, 1900:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Lee & Marshall, 100 W. 31st., to E. R. Buhler (filed March 2).....	\$57
Lifsvon, A. H., to R. Buhler (R) (filed March 2).....	55
Lewis, S. M., to E. R. Buhler (R) (filed March 2).....	61
Powers, C. R., to E. R. Buhler (R) (filed March 2).....	5,000

Wiskowsky, L., 1007 2d ave., to I. Goldberg (filed March 2).....	200
Watson & Trainer, 12 Stone st., to J. Goetz (filed March 2).....	1,275
Scherbaum, Kath., 116 Brodhurst ave., to C. Hincks (filed March 6).....	100
Sacks & Sikowitz, 49 Henry st., to H. Maimin (filed March 6).....	750
Eppinger, W., 546 9th ave., to W. Niehseier (filed March 6).....	900
Newman, M., 3 Forsyth st., to M. Romanoff (filed March 6).....	825
Back & Kupferman, 17 E. 14th st., to Prince (filed March 7).....	1,000
Sackler, Jos., 38 Grand st., to B. Smuck (filed March 7).....	131
Steiner, Aug., 132 Church st., to Lord & Taylor (filed March 8).....	150
Rohrsen, Hy., 931 Home st., to E. Ahrend (filed March 8).....	50
Campbell, J. E., 142 Amsterdam ave., to Smith & Sills (filed March 8).....	100
Wechsler, P., 15 Frankfort st., to L. Harris (filed March 8).....	7,000
Chless, Jos., 959 3d ave., to G. Canfolite, rest. m interest (filed March 8)...	680

#### Bills of Sale.

Martinelli, N., 330 E. 63d st., to Calerno Martinelli (filed March 7).....	\$300
Fransblau, Annie, 268 Stanton st., to K. Last (filed March 7).....	275
Pidoriano, G., 83 Baxter st., to G. Gattorna (filed March 7).....	215
Kastel, Sol., 71 E. 4th st., to J. Walman (filed March 8).....	350

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

O'Reilly, John J., 362 Fulton st., to Gerald Carlton (filed March 3).....	\$3,000
Jorden, Otto, 319 Central ave., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed March 5).....	270
Ewens, Louis J., 55 5th ave., to Mary Meyer (filed March 6).....	600
Behn, H. & Dick, Crescent & Weldon sts., to Henry Meyer (filed March 6)...	1,200
Smith, Hattie, 10 Hanover pl., to L. Kurnemann, restaurant (filed March 8).....	1,000

#### Bills of Sale.

Ziegler, Karl, 190 Palmetto st., to John Haft (filed March 5).....	\$500
Charen, Louis, to Jos. Hefans (filed March 6).....	nom.
Hunt, Patrick, 59 Columbia st., to Patrick J. Parks (filed March 6).....	200
Freeman, Regina, 2 Myrtle ave., to Marie Walkovitz (filed March 7)....	300

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., met at Balz's Hall on Wednesday evening, February 28, to take action on the death of George R. Galloway. The following committee was appointed to draft resolutions: Charles Obert, Jonas P. Pletsch and James Chamberlain.

The association attended the funeral in a body, led by the Fourth Ohio Band.

The members of the Retail Butchers' Association, of Columbus, O., one of the strongest organizations in the city, went in a body on Tuesday to the House of Representatives of that State to protest against the bill providing for an appropriation for the building of a new central market house.

### Brooklyn Association Will Dance Wednesday Night.

The grand annual masque and civic ball of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of New York (Brooklyn Branch) will be held at Saengerbund Hall (Smith and Schermerhorn streets) on Wednesday evening next. The tickets admitting gentleman and lady are \$1, while extra ladies' tickets are 25c each. Music by Professor Lent. The Brooklyn Association has been very successful financially, far beyond expectations, and they are making strenuous efforts to build up a branch second to none in the State. It is gratifying to note that their efforts are bringing forth fruit. They have a live lot of members. That every one who goes will have a good time goes without saying. The Brooklyn Association is worthy of your support. Attend this fine treat next Wednesday night. Don't forget the date.

### Zimmermann Employees' Coming Ball.

The first grand annual ball of the M. Zimmermann's Employees' Sick Benefit Association, of 318 East Houston street, New York, will be held at Terrace Garden, 155 East Fifty-eighth street, on Monday evening, March 26. The music will be by Prof. M. S. Rauch. The tickets have been placed at the popularly low price of 50 cents, admitting gentleman and lady. The Zimmermann Employees' Sick Benefit Association is as famous for its benevolent deeds as its employer is for his fine provisions. Help the boys and go and have a good time on March 26.

### Business Changes.

H. C. and C. A. Plummer have purchased the market formerly owned by Mr. Smith, at Winchester, O.

J. E. Boot, of Dexter, Ia., has bought the meat market of Linville & Son, at Ute, of that State.

Ex-Sheriff P. P. Ashbacher, of Decatur, Ind., and Henry Koeneman, of Williams, in that State, have purchased the wholesale and retail business of Gerber & Sprunger at Decatur.

### New Shops.

H. Clark has opened his new meat market in the Stone building, Sherborn, Mass.

Calvin J. Yocum has opened his new meat market at Madison avenue and Buttonwood street, Reading, Pa.

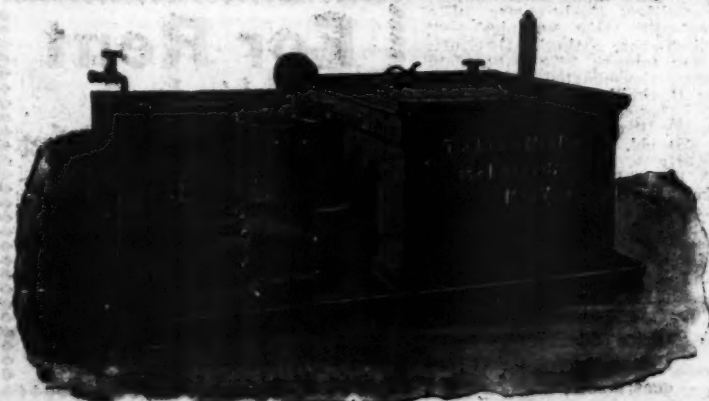
E. B. Witbeck, of Sodas, N. Y., has opened a new meat market on Lake avenue, Wolcott, of that State.

Elmer Badger has opened a new meat market on East Liberty street, Wooster, O.

Conductor Tom Hutchison, late of the C. S. R. R., having purchased the Frank Wilkinson house, at Burgin, Ky., will open a restaurant and meat market in it.

\*\* The amount of meats seized for the week ending Wednesday, March 7, 1900, by the Board of Health meat inspectors: Beef, 7,200 pounds; veal, 3,550 pounds; mutton, 450 pounds; hogs, 7,306 pounds; poultry, 3,800 pounds; total, 22,306 pounds.

## THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice  
in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all  
set up, ready to operate, except power

PRICE, \$450.00.

For Catalogue, address

**THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,**

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Havemeyer Building, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## FREE TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

The New York Produce Exchange at a Large Meeting of Its Members Urges It.

There was a largely attended meeting of the members of the New York Produce Exchange on Thursday of this week, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico. Mr. Evan Thomas, former president of the Exchange, Mr. Charles Rabidan, and other prominent members of the Exchange having large business interests with the West India Islands spoke pertinently of the agitation in Congress over the bill for an imposition of 15 per cent. impost rates on trade with Puerto Rico, insisting that by all natural conclusions free trade with the acquired territory alone should be considered, while that it only would appeal to the justice of the country. The sentiments of the Exchange go to Washington in the following resolutions:

Whereas, By the displacement of Spain's sovereignty, the people of the United States became the custodian of the interest and the welfare of the people of Puerto Rico;

Whereas, The welfare of the people of Puerto Rico, who have with confidence trusted their destinies to our guidance; and the observance of public faith, demand that our administration of their affairs be undertaken in a spirit of beneficence and broad statesmanship;

Whereas, The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the General in command of Puerto Rico have been emphatic in asserting that it is our duty to place Puerto Rican commerce upon a basis of unrestricted trade; which assertion has elicited overwhelming approval from the common sense and conscience of the country, regardless of political and geographical lines, as expressed through the press, from the pulpit and through the utterances of public bodies; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That legislation which violates the public conscience can never be expedient;

Resolved, That the members of the New York Produce Exchange earnestly urge the Senators and Representatives from New York to use their influence to defeat the pending Puerto Rican tariff bill; and to effect the passage, at the current session of Congress, of a law granting to Puerto Rican products free access to our markets. And we urge the President of the United States to withhold his approval from any bill which is not in harmony with his own explicit utterance on this subject;

Resolved, That the bill appropriating for "the use and benefit of the island" the duties already collected on imports from the Island of Puerto Rico, is a measure which offers immediate relief to the distressed Islanders, is eminently just and humane, and in accordance with the President's recommendation in favor of unrestricted trade between the two countries.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the President and the Secretary of the Exchange, be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Hon. T. C. Platt, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Senators from New York, and to each member of the House of Representatives from this State.

### Friday's Closings.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—The closing market has not varied from the features indicated in our review. There has been a sale of 500 bbls. prime yellow for September delivery at 35½¢. It is said that this may be made from new seed, or the expectation that a supply of new seed will be had to make it before the close of that month.

**TALLOW.**—The close of the market shows that the West has further declined, that it has sold, it is understood here, prime packers at 5½¢, while private accounts from Eng-

land are of rather weak markets there. The New York market is now weak at 5½¢ for city, in hhds., at which it is offered, while the recent more important buyers fail to take it at that.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—It is understood that there have been large sales in Chicago at 6½¢, and that nothing has been sold below that. The New York market has settled to 6½¢, at which 112,000 pounds were sold for export.

### South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 6.—Conditions have not been as favorable to marketing this week as the trade had generally anticipated and as a consequence receipts at the large points have not been as large as expected and prices have failed to react to the extent conditions indicated at the close of last week. Best grades of cattle or kinds selling here at \$4.75 to \$5.30 show little or no change from Friday, but the common medium grades and light weight steers show a 10c to 15c decline and are now back almost to where they were at the low point of ten days ago. Cows and heifers are holding about steady with the 15c to 25c advance of last week and bulls are also showing nominal strength. Stock cattle declined 10c Monday and were steady to-day. Some improvement was noted in the demand for good quality stock heifers. Native steers are quotable at 4@5.30; good to choice, \$5.30 @5.60; Texas and Westerns, \$3.50@5.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.65; bulls and stags, \$2.25@4.85; yearlings and calves, \$4@5; stockers and feeders, \$3.35@4.65; veals, \$4.50 @7.50.

The advance of 15c to 25c in sheep and lambs was well sustained until to-day, when lambs declined 10c. Monday-fed lambs, 77 lbs. average, from Rocky Ford, Colo., sold here at \$7.07½, the highest figure reached at any Western market this season. To-day on a 10c lower market, Colorado lambs sold at \$6.90@6.95. South St. Joseph thus far this season has been the high point on sheep and lambs, and feeders having stuff ready for market will do well to investigate this market before making consignments elsewhere. Lambs are quoted at \$5@7.10; yearlings, \$5.35@6.25; sheep and yearlings, \$5@6.65; ewes, \$4@5.25.

A close comparison will also show that the South St. Joseph hog market is the highest in the West, the bulk of hogs here selling 2½¢ to 5¢ higher than any other Western market. Sales to-day ranged from \$4.72½ to \$4.90, with the bulk selling at \$4.80 to \$4.85.

### ARMY SUPPLY AWARDS.

Awards for the regular monthly subsistence supplies for the United States army have been made by Col. C. A. Woodruff of the Commissary Department at New York. The following were among the successful bidders:

Armour & Co., salt plate beef, \$9.87 per bbl.; lard, 40c can; boned chicken, 35c can; boned turkey, 35c can; mutton, 20c can. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., fresh beef, 63c. Samuel Brown, bacon, 5,000 lbs. at 8.91c lb; for export, 9.24c; ham, 12.49c lb. Swift and Co., bacon, 13.44c lb.; breakfast bacon, 11.34c; hams, a. c., 12.22c lb.; pigs' feet, 73c per 15-lb. kit. F. A. Ferris & Co., breakfast bacon, 12c lb.; ham, a. c., 12½c lb. Charles F. Matlage, mess pork, \$10.90 bbl; light mess pork, \$11 bbl; dried cod, 5c lb.; mackerel, \$13.00 bbl; lard, 5-lb can, 37.00c. Sidney Thursby, veal, 18c can. James Moore, butter, 33c lb. C. J. Caughey, Edam cheese, 70½c each; condensed milk, 11½c can; pigs' feet, 21c can; olive oil, 47c box. Arthur L. De Graff, oysters, 7½c can; salmon, 9½c can; clam chowder, 15c can. Consolidated Ice Co., ice, \$4 ton. James P. Smith Co., kippered herring, 15c can. Thaddens A. Kidd, bacon, 12.69c tin. D. W. Blackledge, dried cod, 8c lb.; mackerel, \$20 bbl. John J. O'Rourke, cream cheese, 13½c lb. Steinhardt & Kelly, butter, 31c lb. Edward C. Hazard, salmon, 26c can. Acker, Merrill & Condit, malted milk, 36½c jar; Palmsan cheese, 16c bottle; deviled ham, 10½c can; table salt, 5c box. Borden Condensed Milk Co., 240,000 cans, 12.80c can. Marshall Field & Co., lettuce soap, 24c cake.

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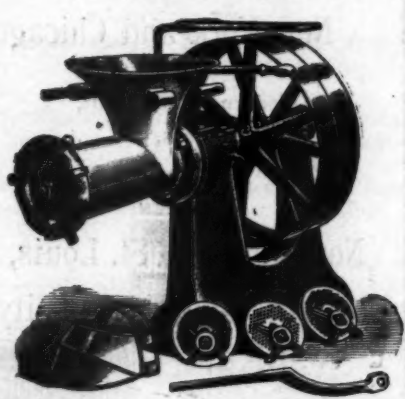
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### INTRODUCTION.

- I. SAUSAGE MAKING.—General requirements. Necessary materials. Water supply. Catch-basins. Drainage. Prevention of rust on machines, etc. Cleanliness. Loss in loose methods. Valuable hints.
  - II. SPICES AND SEASONINGS.—Essential principles. Deterioration. Method of preventing same. How to keep them. Cheap spices and seasonings. High grade, pure spices. Spice mills for grinding. Testing spices. Incorporation and mixing of spices and seasonings. Proportions necessary. Requisite flavors. Precautions to be observed. List of spices and seasonings employed. Mixing machines, etc.
  - III. MEATS.—Selection. Advantages gained by using certain kinds and in certain conditions. Valuable process for large water absorption. Use of different kinds of pork and beef. Precautions necessary with some meats. Chopping meats to requisite condition. Fat cutters. Selection of fats. Fats to give a firm body. About oily fats and back fat. Chopping machines, etc. Chief things to be observed with stock. Benefits derived from handling material right. Method to keep chopped and prepared meat from spoiling. Treatment of bloody meats.
  - IV. BLOOD COLORS.—What they are. Uses. Description. Liquid and solid forms. The most economical. How to prepare. Objections discussed.
  - V. CASINGS.—From different animals. Imported and domestic casings. General methods of preparing casings. Hand-cleaned and machine-cleaned casings. Method of packing. Salt employed. Classification of casings. Weasands and their use. Preparing hog casings. Method for sheep casings. Bleaching casings. Disposal of refuse. Abating foul odors. Coloring or staining casings. Formula. Smoke colors.
  - VI. STUFFING.—Bursting or splitting of casings. Shrivelled appearance. Causes and prevention of splitting and shrivelling. Treatment of casings before stuffing. How to stuff to get best results. Hand and steam stuffers. Desirable aid in stuffing machines.
  - VII. COOKING.—Kind of vessels. Description. Time of cooking. Boiled out fat. Profitable uses of same. Prevention of souring in skimmed grease. Method of keeping it without souring. Formula for bleaching grease to make it white. How to use it for lard.
  - VIII. SMOKING.—General requirements. Valuable suggestions for smokehouses. Reducing shrinkage. Materials for producing smoke. Those to be avoided. Flavoring during smoking. Method of handling. Prevention of streaks and spots. To keep uniform temperature of house while filling or emptying. About the draughts. High and low temperatures. Shrinkage. Methods of cold smoking. Protective coating for shipping and keeping. Prevention of sweating and shrinkage of sausage.
  - IX. FILLERS.—General information. Materials used. Methods of preparing them. A substitute for starch. How prepared and used. List of fillers employed in sausage-making. Method of mixing. Hints.
  - X. PRESERVATIVES.—Classification. About cold storage. Valuable suggestions. To create a dry cold economically. Mechanical refrigeration. Temperature of cold storage essential to success. Regulation of temperature. Salt. Uses and results. Selection for different uses. Varieties of salt. Impurities occurring in salt. Chemical preservatives. Their uses and abuses. Borax and boric acid. About their influence on health. Other kinds of preservatives. Methods of use and precautions.
  - XI. GENERAL.—Scales. Prevention of rust on bearings. Appliances. Valuable hints. Aromatic brine. Management, etc., etc.
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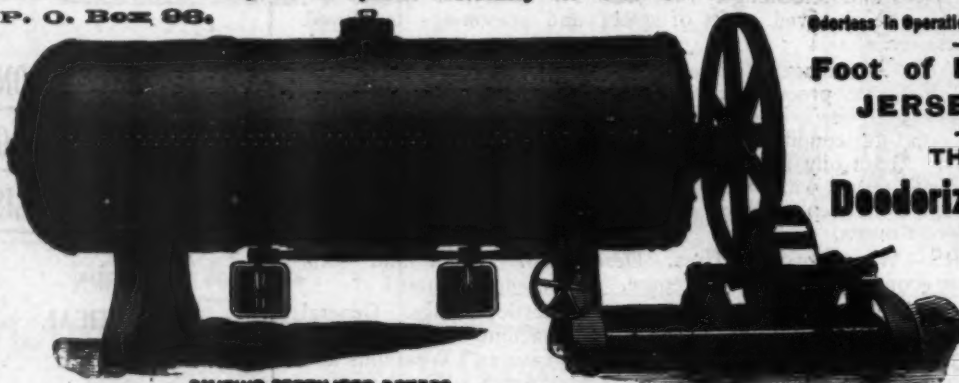


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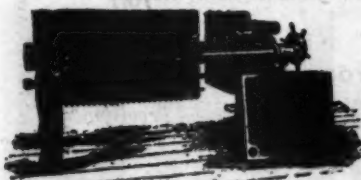
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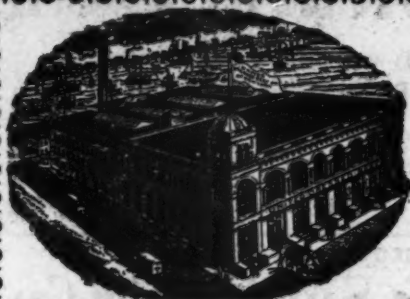
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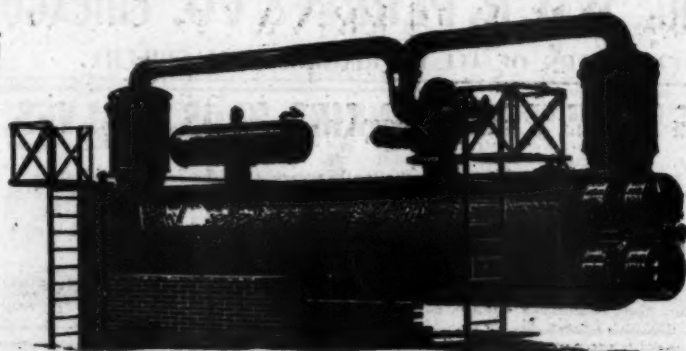
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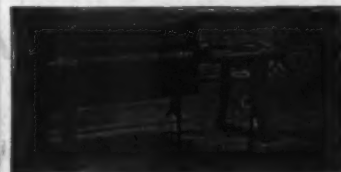
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